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CONTENTS.

THE ECONOMIST.

The Savings Banks Bill Abandoned ... 809
Our Future Supply of Corn ... 810
Australia ... 811
Free Trade.—Progress of France ... 812
AGRICULTURE:—
Condition of Breeding Stock Shown for Prizes ... 812
Price, Supply, and Consumption of Meat ... 813
Sheep and Shepherding.
Mr Mechi's Gathering ... 814
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE:—
Paris ... 814
Imperial Parliament ... 814
NEWS OF THE WEEK:—
Court and Aristocracy ... 816
Metropolis ... 816
Provinces ... 817
Ireland ... 817
Foreign and Colonial ... 817
LITERATURE:—
The Quarterly Review ... 820
Introduction to the History of the Nineteenth Century ... 821
Samuel Johnson ... 821
Kaffraria and its Inhabitants ... 821
Ten Months among the Tents of the Tuski ... 822

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Bank Returns and Money Market ... 822
Bankers' Price Current ... 824
Malls ... 824
Weekly Corn Returns ... 825
Commercial Epitome ... 825
Indigo ... 826
Cotton ... 826
Markets of Manufacturing Districts ... 826
Corn ... 827
LONDON MARKETS:—
State of Corn Trade for the Week 827
Colonial & Foreign Produce Markets 828
Additional Notices ... 828
The Gazette ... 830
Imports and Exports ... 832
Price Current ... 832

THE RAILWAY MONITOR.

Railway and Mining Share Market ... 832
Share List and Traffic Returns ... 834

The Political Economist.

THE SAVINGS BANK BILL ABANDONED.

It is with extreme regret that we observe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been obliged to postpone his Savings Banks Bill to another session. We had indulged a sanguine expectation that after the extensive modifications which it had undergone, as recently reprinted, it would have met with such general concurrence that it would have been accepted by Parliament and the country with but little opposition. All must regret the delay, and not the least, many of those who were prepared to offer the strongest objections to the Bill, because, however reluctant they may be to see the existing system interfered with, yet none probably more sincerely regret the painful abuses and frauds which have of late years come to light. For five years this subject has now been before Parliament, during which time many new defalcations have occurred, as fresh monitors to indicate the imperative duty which rests upon the Government and Parliament. Year after year bills have been introduced, only to be extensively discussed and then withdrawn. Not indeed that even this has been altogether in vain; for all must admit that the last bill, in the shape in which it has shared the fate of its predecessors, was an infinite improvement upon the shape first assumed in 1849.

But we are tempted to ask, whence arises all this difficulty in legislating upon a subject so important, and with regard to which such flagrant abuses require to be redressed—abuses, too, so generally admitted, and so universally lamented and condemned? The great object to be obtained is plain and well defined, and at once strikes at the root of the existing evil. It is clearly in the very nature of Savings Banks that the depositors should run no risk of their deposits; nor is it generally understood by those most immediately interested, that they are exposed to any danger of loss. Independent of the highly respectable persons who have generally the control and management of these banks, it is generally believed by depositors that from the first they enjoy the security of the Government for their money. They cannot distinguish between the intermediate period which elapses before their funds are transferred to the Government, and that which follows. With regard to the former period, they too often labour under two distinct misapprehensions:—first, that the Government is their debtor from the moment they part with their hard-earned savings; second, that they have the security of the respectable gentlemen who act as trustees and managers. And certainly it may be safely said, that until taught the contrary by sad experience, they never dream that the only person who is personally liable for their money for a considerable period is the cashier or treasurer, or by whatever name the actual manager is known.

As matters stand, we think few will be disposed to deny that this question has really resolved itself in practice into two alternatives—either that some plan should be adopted which will afford absolute security to the public from the moment they part with their money, or that Savings Banks, so far as the Government is concerned, should be abandoned altogether. It is difficult to justify the existence of a system which appears to the humbler classes of the community to be hedged round by the security of the Government, which at the source exposes them to such losses as befel the depositors at Rochdale and elsewhere. We apprehend there will be no difference of opinion which alternative should be adopted. As institutions of the highest social value, all will desire to see them rather extended and strengthened than abandoned. But then the other alternative is imperative. The deposits must be rendered absolutely secure from the first by some one. Either must the trustees and managers be content to become responsible for the monies received, between the time of their receipt and their transfer to the Government, or the Government itself must extend its guarantee down to the period of the first receipt from the depositor. Either plan, if adopted, would be sufficient. But it is more than can fairly be expected from gentlemen, who are acting gratuitously, and taking great labour from purely disinterested and benevolent motives, that they shall accept, in addition, a personal responsibility for the funds of the Bank. If so, the only other plan is, that the Government shall undertake the risk from the first. But then, if they do, it is obvious that it becomes the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to see that the Consolidated Fund shall be saved harmless from loss on this account. If the Government is responsible, it follows, as a matter of course, that it must have the appointment of the treasurer who stands between it and the depositor, and under such securities and regulations as the case requires, in order to keep the public interest free from danger.

Mr Gladstone's bill proceeded upon this principle. To existing banks the option of the two plans was given. Consistently with this great and primary object, without which any amended Savings Bank Bill is a mere farce, the provisions of the bill were calculated as little as possible to interfere with the present management. That trustees and managers should decline to accept the responsibility was only to be expected, and from the first it was obvious that the interposition of Government security alone could accomplish the object in view. But, then, the whole system has grown up, upon the principle of gratuitous services furnished on public and benevolent grounds only. With such a system it is obviously most difficult, with every disposition to interfere as little as possible, to engraft one, where the Government, assuming the responsibility, must also have a certain control in the appointment of and over the officer who stands between it and the public so far as the receipt of deposits is concerned. Here, then, comes the real conflicting principle. High-minded and honourable men, who have long laboured from the purest motives for the benefit of these banks, are naturally averse to any interference with their independent management, while, at the same time, they do not deny the reasonableness, nay, the necessity, that where the Government interposes its credit, it shall take what security it thinks fit to save the country from loss.

Before another session comes round, we sincerely hope that the true nature of this difficulty will be considered, with a view to reconcile the feelings of existing trustees and managers to the obvious necessity of the case. Their main object is the prosperity and extension of those beneficent institutions. Bearing that object alone in view, we trust they will see that the best way of accomplishing what they desire is to obtain, by the only practical method, the security which is so much required, to prevent the disasters which bring such fatal discredit upon these institutions, and which threaten to interfere materially with their existence altogether.

OUR FUTURE SUPPLY OF CORN.

The continued wet and cold weather, the unfavourable prospects of the harvest here and in France, the notorious wants of the countries on the Upper Rhine, make reflecting statesmen now turn a somewhat anxious eye to the various countries that supply corn, in order to ascertain the probabilities of bread being easily accessible for the majority of the people. Discontent and rebellion, they know full well, have much more frequently their sources in hungry bellies than in theories of political rights. Full well they know that as harvests are abundant or scanty, the wealth of the nation is great or small, and revenue exuberant or pinched. Try, as spiritual-minded men may, to hide the truth behind all kinds of fictions, the relation between the quantity of food accessible to any people and their numbers is the main regulator of most of the phenomena of society. On that depends chiefly the wages of labour, the profit of capital, and the quantity of other commodities produced—on that mainly depends the ease, leisure, and security of all, and the progress, as well as the daily well-being, of society. Though statesmen can do little to influence the results, and rarely interfere with either the production or distribution of food, except to cause very great injury, they cannot avoid observing with some anxiety the circumstances on which their own success, and often even their power, depends. Their fate, as well as that of the poorest labourer, is bound up with the harvests; and if assured that the people will be well supplied with food, though they are totally unable to command such a result, they may sleep undisturbed, satisfied that, with ordinary care, all will go well. How are the people to be fed—where are they to derive their subsistence from when our harvests seem likely to fail?—is accordingly one of the most interesting questions that any public or any reflecting man can put to himself.

He instantly perceives, on inquiring into the subject, that all the machinery by which society is fed comes instinctively into use, and that the motives of the farmer for cultivating the ground, of the merchant for conveying food from place to place, and the means by which their operations produce bread for all, are no more the result of any great political scheme than are the seasons themselves. The well-being of society is not entrusted to the reason of man (which is of slow growth), nor to his knowledge (which only comes after events), but to his instincts. They, like the seasons, are parts of the great system of Nature, and hence Free Trade—the removal of restrictions on instinctive industry—only placed its exertions in harmony with the laws which regulate sunshine and rain. Accordingly, now, in the fifth year of Free Trade in corn, we can say that the people have been altogether more bounteously provided with food, and that in those five years it has been both more steady and more moderate in price, than in any previous similar period of our history. That circumstance of itself is sufficient to inspire us with confidence in the future. In that period we have lived through great changes both in seasons and in politics, and have been amply and regularly fed. We have experienced only inconsiderable fluctuations. Nobody before Free Trade came into operation anticipated such ample and regular supplies. Nobody provided for them. Statesmen have left the merchant to follow his own interest, and the result has been more beneficial than the most enthusiastic admirer of Free Trade ever anticipated. From our experience of these five years, we may surely rely on being fed in the coming year, and in the next five years.

Looking at the matter a little more closely and in detail, we are at once made sensible of the great number of persons now all busily engaged purveying food for the community. Every week or every month there come to us circulars from Mark lane, from Gloucester, Bristol, Hull, Liverpool, &c., &c., informing us of the quantity of corn sold, its price, &c., and every one of these many circulars tells us of some house engaged in providing us with corn. The announcements are not confined to our own country. We publish to-day two circulars, one from Alexandria and one from Galatz, and continually they come to us from St Petersburg, Riga, Stettin, Nantes, Leghorn, New York—in short, from almost all parts of the civilised world, and one and all tell us that they are watching our markets and are ready, on certain terms, to send us indefinite quantities of food. We turn also to the list of places whence grain was imported in 1850, and we find no less than forty-eight distinctly enumerated as having in that year contributed to feed our people. They are in all climates. The list begins with the northern ports of Russia (Archangel) and ends with Peru. It includes almost every European state,—includes Egypt and the West Coast of Africa, the Phillipine Islands and the Brazils, Australia and the United States of America. Looking, with great admiration and wonder, at the vast and complex machinery operating over the whole globe, and quite unable to follow all its workings in detail, but relying most fully from past experience on its results, we cannot pretend to tell beforehand how exactly the deficiencies of our own harvests this year, supposing them to be much greater than usual, will be supplied; but we can state confidently that the machinery will be adequate to the work, and that the surface over which it operates is so large that we shall be secured from want.

We imported grain of all kinds, and flour and meal of all kinds reckoned as grain,—

	Quarters.
In 1849	10,655,197
In 1850	9,076,266
In 1851	9,617,222
In 1852	7,779,145
Total 4 years	37,127,830
Average	9,281,957

That is about equal to a sixth part of our own total growth of grain; but a much larger part of this, it is to be remarked, is wheat and wheat flour than of any other grain. The following are the figures of wheat and flour as wheat imported—

	Quarters.
In 1849	4,802,475
In 1850	5,330,388
In 1851	4,856,038
In 1852	4,180,201
Total	19,169,102
Average	4,792,275

So that wheat and flour constitute more than a half of the whole importation of grain. The countries from which the wheat principally came last year were Prussia, Russia (including the ports at both extremities of the empire), Holland, Mecklenburgh, United States, Egypt, Denmark, &c.; and the principal places from which the flour came were America, France, Italy, &c.; and if there be a probability of some of these sources being diminished, others will be enlarged. Hitherto, in the present year, the supply has continued quite as large as in former years. There has been imported in the first 27 weeks of this year, of wheat and flour together, 2,013,094 qrs against 1,223,998 qrs in the corresponding weeks of 1852. The average price this year is from 6s to 7s higher than last year, and hence the increased supplies. At present, in consequence of the rise in price, great quantities of corn and flour are now coming in; and those who remember the immense quantities we obtained in 1847-8-9, in consequence of our high prices, when other countries were not so well prepared as now to supply our wants, will be under no apprehension that we shall not now, as a rise takes place in prices, procure large additional supplies.

Remembering what occurred at that period, we can feel no alarm for the present. According to the latest accounts from America, the markets were dull, and the harvest there very promising. That country has already sent to us to the beginning of July this year, 2,052,912 more bushels of wheat, and 89,952 more barrels of flour, than last year, and the present state of the markets implies that she has yet of her last year's crop much more to spare. In that country the cultivation of the ground is continually and rapidly extending. America is becoming the granary of the world. She is exporting more this year than last. Though the produce of wheat is falling off in the Eastern or New England States, owing to the attention of the farmers being drawn, Mr Kennedy, in the "Abstract of the Seventh Census," says, to other cultivation, the produce of wheat in the other old States has largely increased. In ten years, from 1840 to 1850, the increase of wheat in the country between the Hudson and the Potomac was 17.4 per cent.; while in Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, the quantity produced between 1840 and 1850 increased from 9,800,000 to 25,000,000 bushels. It was greater last year, and will be greater in the present year. But the great product of the United States is maize, and in 1840 the quantity grown was 377,531,875 bushels, and in 1850, 592,326,612 bushels. Having such a vast produce as a substitute for wheat, whenever the price becomes tempting the Americans can spare the bulk of their wheat crop, and short of their whole growth there is scarcely a limit to the quantity we may procure from them if we are seriously in want. We look to the United States and to Canada for large supplies.

After America, we may look to Russia for a large supply. The reports from Odessa of the harvest prospects are extremely favourable. Hitherto, from the North of Europe we have not received much grain this year, and there will be the more to come. Egypt and Turkey will probably supply us as usual. Without presuming to measure the exact quantities we shall be able to procure from any one or all the different countries, or the prices we shall be obliged to pay for bread corn on a pinch—(high prices bring so much forward from different countries, that all previous calculations are likely to be erroneous)—we are satisfied that from some or all the countries of the globe which now contribute to supply us, we shall obtain as much as we shall require at moderate prices. Whatever may happen, as we have esta blished a corn trade with various producing countries, we shall not be worse off than the generality of them, and shall be a great deal better off than many.

It is necessary to impress on the public these grounds of hope and confidence, because there is at present a disposition in some Governments to interfere with the markets, and to disturb

those natural prices which at one time check by a brief rise unwonted consumption, and at another encourage it by as timely a fall. Price has been described as the measure by which Nature metes out to the people their respective shares of her gifts, and for Governments to interfere with prices is really to disturb and derange that natural distribution which grows from varying harvests and from division of labour. From our own Government we apprehend no such interference, but the French Government has already begun to interfere. It formerly, particularly in 1847, wrought great mischief by its interference, and we must earnestly deprecate, though the intention be good, the repetition of the dangerous practice of interfering in order to influence the price of the subsistence of the people. It must also be noticed that consumption is everywhere very great, and that it is as erroneous to interfere with production as with price. For all the food that can be obtained there is at all times a demand, and it is not less erroneous to impede its production than to waste it.

AUSTRALIA.

We have some extraordinary news from Australia. After an unexampled emigration, and after exportations that timid men thought and said would swamp the market and end in ruin, there is a great demand for more labour and more goods. In England we are beginning to complain of want of hands and of an inability to supply the markets, and there comes a demand for more people to go to Australia, and a complaint that goods enough cannot be obtained. The world is becoming a very paradise for labourers and for merchants. Men are becoming valuable. This is the more extraordinary when we remember those theories of population which in the last half century have taught us that man was dirt cheap, because he was too abundant. We quote what two or three authorities say on the subject. The *Sydney Empire*, of April 20, says :—

The commercial condition of Sydney is, as it has been for some considerable time past, characterised by uncertainty, high prices, and exhausted stocks. The circumstance of so few arrivals with supplies, either from Great Britain or from foreign ports, is very remarkable; and this untoward circumstance—so contrary to general expectation—has given to transactions an excited character, which, in many instances, has the appearance of unwarranted extravagance. Goods are run up to prices which are scarcely justified by any state of the import market at which we have yet arrived, the competition being stimulated by the immediate urgency of particular demands, rather than produced by anything like permanent scarcity. But, if business were conducted in the most sober spirit, high prices for all manufactured goods would still range, in consequence of the positive insufficiency of present imports. This state of things is experienced without any rapid augmentation of our population, as was anticipated—for during the last few weeks the passenger traffic inwards has barely kept pace with our outward drain.

The *Sydney Herald* of the same date says :—

The disproportion between the demands of our market and its supplies, in almost every description of goods, was never so great and so trying as it is at this moment. Hard goods and soft goods, luxuries and necessaries, articles for eating and drinking, articles for wearing and using, are at the *minimum* of stock and *maximum* of price. Advances on cost price in England, taken out not partially but generally, not as the exceptions of trade, but as its rule, were never so enormous as now. Our commercial report of yesterday quotes rates of advance as high as 100, 150, 200, 300, 400, and 2,400 per cent. What will British tradesmen, accustomed to "small profits and quick returns," think of this—especially when they are told that these gigantic profits are coupled with the favourite quickness of return, the transactions resulting, not from any mania of speculation, but from a sober estimate of the actual wants of the market for daily consumption? The importer asks high prices because he knows the retail vendor can well afford to pay them, the latter knowing, in turn, that the majority of his customers must and will have the goods, cost what they may.

The extraordinary change which has taken place in the Australian markets within the last 12 or 15 months is not yet clearly understood in British counting houses. Hence the vast disproportion between the number of consumers who have emigrated and the quantities of goods which have accompanied or followed them.

We speak within the truth when we say that any calculations as to the present and future capacity of the Australian markets, based on the average of years anterior to our great discovery, would be at fault, if guided only by the relative numbers of population, and did not allow at least 100 per cent. for the increased ratio of consumption. The opulence which the gold has diffused through these communities has, we are sure, doubled the former desire to possess and the former ability to purchase whatever contributes to the enjoyment of life; but, while our numbers have been multiplying at so rapid a rate, and our means or expenditure advancing with a still greater velocity, our supplies have not exceeded what they were when our numbers were small and our circumstances comparatively poor.

Our farmers are not the only class pinched by a want of labour. It is felt throughout all the ramifications of society. But if there be one description of labour more called for than another, it is that of mechanics, especially carpenters, masons, bricklayers, plasterers, blacksmiths, cabinetmakers—in short all persons employed in rearing and furnishing human habitations. Increasing population and increasing wealth create a corresponding demand for dwelling-houses more in number and superior in kind. These are rising up as fast as the stinted labour-market will allow. But in comparison with our wants they are rising slowly. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that any number of artisans, of the kinds just mentioned, that England can send out, would find ready employment at high rates of wages. In fact, there is here a boundless scope for labour of all kinds. Whoever comes to this part of Australia, with strong limbs and a stout heart, determined to do his part in the busy hive, will be sure of a rich reward.

The following is from a correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*:—

The increase to our population has not satisfied the demand for labour. Wages have still a tendency upwards. For mechanics connected with buildings there is a great demand.

The prices of all kinds of merchandise are very high. The consumption of goods is enormous. I am told that at this time strong men's boots are saleable at 200 per cent. on London prices. This is not surprising, when we know that good boot and shoemakers earn, at present rates, from 3*l* 10*s* to 4*l* a week.

The greater is the demand there for goods, the greater will be the demand for labour at home; and the labourer, so often considered an incumbrance or a redundancy, will be equally prized at home and in the colonies. For the first time within memory, perhaps for the first time since the Conquest, labour seems likely to find an adequate reward. In Australia, as in California, the bulk of its produce passes directly into its own hands, and remains in them as the means of enjoyment.

At present, too, there does not seem any immediate prospect of a change. The quantity of gold obtained in California, and deposited in the Mint of the United States in the first six months of the year, is larger by 4,588,217 dols in 1853 than in 1852, and by 9,025,858 dols than in 1851. If the quantity obtained in Australia may fall somewhat below exaggerated anticipations, it still continues large. The correspondent of the *Chronicle* writes :—

Our mining population does not increase, but the yield continues pretty steadily at about one ounce per man per week. You will occasionally see a report in the newspapers that Mr So-and-so got 80 ounces or 50 ounces on a particular day, or that somebody has found a lump weighing some scores of pounds, and worth 1,000*l*; but these are only exceptional cases, and after the most careful computation, I have arrived at the conclusion that neither in Victoria nor New South Wales is the average yield per man actually employed at the diggings much more than I have said.

The first part of this correspondent's statement we rather doubt, as it is stated from Victoria of April 16th, "several "vessels with immigrants and merchandise had arrived from "England of the early part of December." The latter part is confirmed by other statements. "The yield of gold," says a writer in the *Times*, "was steady, and the average earnings of "each man are quoted at an ounce a day (obviously a misprint for "week). With regard to agriculture, the prospects of the "farmers were excellent." There are more persons arriving therefore, more gold to be got, and more work of all kinds to be done. But it will not escape observation that the wages, 3*l* 10*s* to 4*l* per week, of shoemakers, &c., correspond very closely with the gains of the miners—an ounce of gold a week. It is pretty plain, as we might perhaps expect, that the gold obtained by mining is determining, as we know it influences them, the wages of labour throughout the colony. Something like 4*l* a week may be considered as an approximation to the standard of reward there for the cheapest and most common labour. Taking the average of England and Ireland, including of course all the agricultural labourers of the two countries, and looking at the few copecks, or kreutzers, or pfennige, or sous, that reward labour on the Continent, we are struck with the conclusion that by the discoveries of gold the standard of the reward for labour is elevated in Australia eight or ten times above its ordinary reward in Europe, and is beginning to raise the standard here.

These rewards, too, falling into the hands of the multitude, are in the aggregate a mass of wealth to which the possessions of one or a few individuals—an Esterhazy or a few English landlords—are of comparative insignificance. Other men, the merchants and skilful artisans of England, all the ingenious and skilful labourers in the colony, find their account in this general diffusion of gold. The multitude share what they gain; or, as the correspondent of the *Chronicle* says, "the flush of money in the "hands of persons not used to it creates so much demand for "goods." They labour to enjoy—the end of all labour. If they do not enjoy wisely and well, they do not differ in this respect from other persons; for the art of judiciously spending money has yet to be studied and learned, and is certainly not to be acquired by the multitude imitating the practices of European sovereigns or the European aristocracy. But it is at once seen that the gold the multitude win by labour, and the gold they spend, becomes a greater and more flourishing market for the produce of other men than the hoarded wealth of a few. Thus the gold, by raising the standard of wages, first in Australia and California, and afterwards in Europe, is bringing about a new distribution of wealth, and making it palpable—at present a most important circumstance—that the enrichment of all other classes is promoted by labour being largely rewarded. A general stimulus is given to industry, and the value of the whole quantity of gold obtained by the diggers is a feeble index to the immense quantity of wealth created in the world by that gold becoming the reward, almost exclusively, of the labourer, and everywhere stimulating exertion.

It is the natural consequence of the acquisition of so much gold, and the comparative scarcity of all other commodities—of food, of clothing, and dwellings—that these should be very dear and the gold cheap. Accordingly it is said in the *Empire*, speaking of Victoria,—"The intelligence from the gold-fields published in the "newspapers was rather unsatisfactory. Gold has gone down "rapidly in price, and is quoted by the *Argus*, on the 16th April, "at 3*l* 15*s*." More of it must come hither to pay for clothing, tools, and instruments, or go to Bordeaux to pay for the "brandies, cor-"dials, wines, sardines, fruits, &c," imported by French ships, or to Boston and New York to pay for the flour which American ships have carried to Australia; and cheapness of gold there, with dearness of various commodities, implies a return of sovereigns or a large increase in the exportation of gold from the colony to Europe.

It is however plain, as the colony draws its supplies from various quarters, that the gold will go to other places as well as Europe. Part of it will go to the Cape of Good Hope to pay for Cape flour selling at Melbourne at 33*l* per ton, part of it will go to China to buy tea, and to the Mauritius and Manilla to buy sugar, and so will get distributed all over the world. The colonists are free to exchange it, and they will only give it for other things of more value to them. And curious it is to notice that value being the estimate of the mind, not inherent in material objects, but the result of their adaptation to wants and wishes, may by exchange be indefinitively increased, and this increase of value is what all restrictions on trade check or destroy. But the colonists are not subject to restrictions, and their gold will only be given in exchange for things which they value higher than gold. Whatever quantity of it they may produce, we in England shall only get that quantity which pays for the goods with which our industry supplies the colonists. They are now drawing their supplies from many quarters, and to many quarters, not exclusively to England, will their gold be sent. Instead of expecting it all to be sent hither, we must only expect that quantity which is a fair reward for the goods we send them. If it comes hither first, it will go afterwards to Hamburg, Havre, Leghorn, &c., to pay for the commodities imported into the colony from all parts of the Continent of Europe, but not, according to these accounts, so sluggish are we in Europe, in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the colonists.

The growing prosperity of the colony is only bounded by the want of labour, and by its prosperity it contributes to the prosperity of other countries. The chief complaints we meet with are of a political character. "A great deal of dissatisfaction," according to the *Chronicle* correspondent, "has been expressed by the gold-diggers "at some of the new regulations, more especially those which "make every person pay for a license who visits a gold district. "The section of the act which is most objectionable to my mind "is the imposition of a double fee on foreigners."

The law regulating the gold-fields is, according to the *Empire*, much complained of; and it insists that the Council "must con- "vince the diggers that it ceases to regard them in a contemptible "and hostile light, and must cease to claim the right to deal with "them as if they were not equal to other classes of producers." We see in Victoria, too, very minute regulations about licenses and leasing the soil, inspecting the books of companies, which will require an army of administrators like that of France or Germany to carry into effect, and can only be attended with injurious consequences. Great complaints have of late been made and are reiterated against a recently drawn up constitution founded on the present appropriation of the soil. The "land law" is said to be "adverse to political rights;" and "to fix a constitution on this "law as its basis, will be to build a castle on the crater of a volcano." There is, however, a large and influential party engaged in promoting such a constitution. Great mischief will ensue should classes of the colonists attempt to secure peculiar advantages to themselves by means of legislation. Under such a system Europe has suffered; and if acted on in the colony, it will be the seed of numerous disorders. There is a prevalent belief that evil can be legislated out of the world, but evil—pain, suffering—is as much a part of the creation as good—pleasure, enjoyment; and while those who take up that belief are certainly in error, they are pretty sure to make their own wishes the standard of good and evil, and make laws exclusively for their own advantage. This has been done in Europe, and is now doing in Australia. What immediate regulation may be required there we know not, and we shall not criticise what is proposed; but we know that under the pretence of banishing evil from the system of the universe by legislation, individuals have continually bestowed privileges on themselves, to their own and the general injury; and against this practice, begun in Australia in imitation of Europe, the Australian community requires to be on its guard.

FREE TRADE.—PROGRESS OF FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains a decree stating that the prohibition imposed by the ordinance of Feb. 8, 1826, will provisionally cease as respects flour and corn imported from the possessions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain in Europe. The French Government, therefore, finds it necessary, in consequence of the unfavourable season, to suspend the law which prohibits the importation of corn and flour from Great Britain, and subjects the ships that carry it to a penalty if they are not French. The French Government is taking precisely the same path, and from a similar cause, by which this country marched to the total repeal of the Corn Laws. Accordingly, in France, the enlightened writers in the *Journal des Debats* have begun to advocate a complete change in the French Corn Law. We have no doubt whatever that it must be abolished. A law which runs so counter to the ordinary course of the seasons, that it prevents the people having food when a bad year occurs, and must be suspended, is *ipso facto* condemned as contrary to the laws which govern the material world. Such a law is a similar foolishness to attempting to build a Louvre on a shifting sand instead of on the solid ground. Equally must the Government and its Ministers be instructed by the tumbling of its law, as its architects would be instructed by the tumbling of its palace; and thus we may be quite sure that at no distant day the necessary suspension of a law which is at variance with the order of Nature, must lead to repealing it. Such a course was necessarily followed here, and such a course will be followed in France.

Agriculture.

THE CONDITION OF BREEDING STOCK SHOWN FOR PRIZES.

The greatest mistake yet made by the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society has been the futile regulation against the exhibition of breeding animals "too fat for breeding purposes," which first came into operation at the recent meeting at Gloucester. It is, in truth, an instance of that species of over-regulation into which governing bodies of all kinds are apt to fall. It is an attempt to effect by an arbitrary rule that which, if it is to be accomplished at all, must be done through the skill and discrimination of the judges of the prize shows. The regulation is framed in disregard of the usual practice of professional breeders, and one might almost suppose in ignorance of the trade—for such it is—of breeding prize stock. We must recollect, that though the Society's shows have popularised and made known to many classes of farmers and others the works—so to speak—of our great English stock breeders, the demand for highly bred stock, for the purpose of improving ordinary farm live stock, has been in no degree created by the Society. That demand has resulted from the growing wealth and numbers of the meat consumers, which, acting on the mass of meat-producing farmers, they are induced to seek for such stock as will enable them to produce the largest quantity and the best quality of meat in the shortest time and at the least cost. The Society has not made, nor can it to any material extent control, the conditions under which the trade in improved breeding stock is carried on. What it can do is by bringing together at one time and in one place a large number of improved breeding stock of the various kinds, to subject the different breeders of each kind to direct and severe competition with each other; and then fairly adjudging the prizes to the animals which on the whole possess the most merit, to leave the farming community and the public to judge for themselves how far the stock of each exhibitor, of which his exhibited animals are signs and samples, will meet their respective requirements. Beyond this the Society cannot usefully go; and every attempt to do so, to control and regulate the trade in breeding stock, must, like all similar attempts to regulate trades, end in failure and disappointment.

That the effect of the new regulation was to injure the show of Shorthorns at Gloucester is undeniable, and we have no doubt that if it be persisted in, other classes of animals will likewise be largely withdrawn from the Society's exhibitions. The plan adopted, too, is most clumsy and unsatisfactory. Before the judges of stock inspect them, another body of men, a "jury," are to go round and disqualify "any animals that shall appear to be too fat for breeding purposes." Why this divided responsibility? Surely it is the business of the judges to distinguish between an animal that is merely fat, and one that exhibits, when highly fed, the aptitude to fatten, to lay on its flesh in the right form, and the other qualities for which improved animals are in demand for improving more ordinary stock. Or do the Council mean to say stock shall only be exhibited in "store order?" If so, they will effectually exclude all breeders of improved stock, for they habitually, and as a matter of business necessity, keep their stock in far higher condition. Look at the sales of breeding Shorthorns, or the annual ram sales of all our professional sheep breeders, and we shall find that both the cattle and sheep offered to the farmers and breeders on these strictly business occasions are, in the language of the new rule, "too fat for breeding purposes." That is, they require to be somewhat reduced before actually used for breeding. At the Society's shows, moreover, the animals exhibited are mere specimens of the exhibitor's herd or flock. He is naturally desirous of showing how largely the qualities, for which his cattle and sheep are sought, can be developed; and, therefore, if he somewhat injures by over-feeding the procreative power of the particular animals shown, he finds compensation in the repute for aptitude to fatten and so forth a prize animal confers on his stock. The rule we advert to is unsound in principle, as being an attempt artificially to regulate a trade, and contrary to the practice the traders themselves have found necessary or useful to attract customers. Whatever is to be done in the matter can only be effected by the judges. And there is another view of this regulation which must be fatal to its continuance. What degree of fatness is to disqualify? Where is the line to be drawn? Assuredly the Gloucester jury did not contrive to indicate any point up to which the prize stock keeper may safely feed his show animals. There was no reason—if the Society's new rule had not been found virtually impracticable—why two-thirds of the stock shown and every animal of merit at Gloucester should not have been disqualified, as "too fat for breeding purposes."

In establishing the rule, the Council have attempted an impossibility; they have run counter to the practice, the interests, and the objects of the breeding trade and their customers, and the sooner they abrogate their rule the better.

Every farmer knows that if any animal is made to attain early maturity, it will in after life, when well kept, reach a degree of fatness not to be attained by animals which have been starved or stunted in youth; and that improved stock when adult will live better upon less food than inferior animals, or even than well-bred animals which have not been uniformly well fed from the first. When, therefore, the Society offers prizes for yearling sheep, and cattle, and when, in fact, a large proportion of our fat sheep are sold to the butcher at little more than a year old, and steers and heifers at two years old, how is it possible that older bulls and rams should be shown otherwise than in a state of very considerable fatness? The cases of the two disqualified Cotswold rams we mentioned last week are strong instances of the rapidity and ease with which the older animals of breeds having great aptitude to fatten lay on flesh, and prove that to disqualify such stock because "too fat for breeding purposes" is virtually to exclude the older animals from the competition. Though the notion that the breeding stock shown at the Society's exhibitions were too fat had received considerable acceptance amongst persons unacquainted with the trade of improved stock breeding, and even with some members of the Society's Council, the late Lord Ducie was the real author of this impolitic rule. And we learn from persons in Gloucestershire, well acquainted with his lordship's stock management, that the impressions on which he acted arose, in a great measure, out of his own errors. Enthusiastic in all he undertook, Lord Ducie, as a Shorthorn breeder, not only purchased the best bred stock he could procure, but for many years kept his herd in such high condition that they ceased to be prolific in anything like the average of Shorthorn herds.

Some three or four years ago we saw the Tortworth herd, at which time great complaints were made of the prevalence of abortion amongst the cows. We understand that the noble owner attributed the disease to the highly-fed state in which his herd were then kept, and that in consequence he adopted himself and became the strenuous advocate of a contrary system of management. But though abortion is sometimes thought to be a consequence of too high feeding, that is by no means an ascertained fact; and we recollect that at the very time Lord Ducie's herd was suffering from this cause, we heard in various parts of that dairy district similar complaints amongst the dairy farmers, whose cows were by no means pampered, or too high in condition; and no consistent reasons for the prevalence of the disease could be given in any instance. Some attributed it to peculiar weeds in the grass and hay, others to other and different causes, but the facts in each case seemed to be inconsistent with the assumed cause. The most probable cause of the spread of abortion amongst a herd of cows, when the disease had once commenced, seemed to be a kind of infection, the smell of a cow which had aborted always causing abortion in several others. Now, the closer breeding cows are packed together, the more likely is the abortion of one of them thus to produce abortion in others; and we believe that the best preservatives against this sad disease are to give each cow a separate box or shed to herself, with room enough to move about freely, and to isolate completely any cow the moment she exhibits the slightest sign of premature parturition. At the time, in the spring season, we visited the late Lord Ducie's herd, we found all the cows tied up on both sides of a large cow-house, and, though kept perfectly clean and fairly ventilated, the enclosed house, containing about forty cows, and the tying them up in stalls struck us as very unfavourable to breeding stock. Boxes with one side open, in a quiet yard—and still better if each cow has a small court in front, such as in Scotland is called a hammel—we believe to be the best location for breeding cows when not out at grass. Such is Mr Stratton's plan, and we have never heard that he has suffered from abortion. Close houses are ill adapted for breeding cows. Protect them from wet and exposure to bitter winds, and the more airy their boxes the safer will be their condition at all times. To recur to the Agricultural Society's new rule, which we believe to have originated in the personal experiences of Lord Ducie, and to be utterly inconsistent with the object of promoting the improvement of live stock, we can only say that if the well-nigh universal condemnation of the rule by professional breeders does not induce the Council to rescind it before their next meeting, the utility of the Society's shows will most likely be seriously impaired.

A correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express*, who is evidently well skilled in the management of improved stock, adverts to the new rule with disapproval, and has adduced several instances within his own experience in which, until an animal had been fed to a high degree of fatness, its merits as a meat-producer could not be fairly judged of. He justly says, "Farmers do not rear live stock for the mere sake of numbers or pleasing the eye of superficial observers, but for butcher-meat and dairy produce; and how can these results be obtained in the highest degree without first having ascertained the disposition of breeding animals to develop muscle and fat. * * * It sometimes takes a good judge to determine when a milch cow has attained a degree of fatness to exemplify her flesh-growing qualities; for long before she has attained to this she may even be too fat for conception, to say nothing of parturition;" and he then refers to a case in point, and adds—

It may be said that extra feeding is unnecessary; that milch cows should be exhibited in a state fit for breeding for dairy purposes only, and not for butcher-meat; that "fat hides faults;" that symmetry and quality of bone would be more easily determined in a lean state than when fat; and that judges could have settled the question between the two cows, as to flesh growing qualifications, before they were put on a more liberal allowance of food.

Such is plausible in theory, but it involves errors in practice which very briefly overturn the whole; for, in the first place, the argument that "fat hides faults" just presupposes that judges are unfit for the duties of their office, for he is a blind judge who cannot distinguish between fat and bones—hollows filled up with fat from bones properly covered with flesh. No doubt it tests the notions of superficial judges—men who have got good eyes and hands it may be, but "bad heads;" but such is no argument, for sound judges require good heads also. In the second place, *it effects a separation between science and practice*, placing the disposal of facts at the mere mercy of opinion—a course which must ever be condemned by practical men; for if a farmer cannot judge properly of the quality of the flesh when formed upon the bone before him, how is it possible that he can judge of it better prior to its existence upon the bone?

And he justly says, "That the Society will find it no easy task to successfully specify a given degree of fatness for stock at its summer meetings, owing to the diversity of constitution and aptitude to fatten. Difficulties must be experienced and honestly disposed of;" meaning, we presume, by the judges. There is no doubt that it is often a question of great practical difficulty how far the feeding of breeding stock should be carried, and in the tact with which any breeder draws the right line consists one of his main elements of success. By the same rule the judges of stock must be men of sound judgment and great discrimination to decide on the merits of breeding stock when in prize-winning condition; but no artificial restriction will aid any incapable man to undertake the office of judge.

PRICE, SUPPLY, AND CONSUMPTION OF MEAT.

At the rate meat is at present being consumed there is every reason to anticipate prices still higher than those now ruling, which are considerably above anything obtained for meat for several years past. This is entirely due to the great prosperity of the working classes in this country. We have often in these columns stated that one of the first things to which a working man would apply a considerable part of increased wages would be in the purchase of more meat for himself and his family; and this, we urged, would be the certain result of a moderate price of corn. The present state of the meat and corn markets completely justify these views. No farmer can now doubt the wisdom of keeping a good quantity of stock, or the necessity of exerting himself to maintain as much breeding stock as possible. There is now no question as to the profits of stock-keeping. Sheep and bullocks now pay their own way; they are no longer to be deemed merely manure-making machines. The grand consideration now is how to maintain the largest amount of live stock; with that good corn crops come as of course. No longer is the farmer alarmed at importations of live stock, for greatly increased importations have had no effect in keeping down meat prices. From Board of Trade account for the five months ending the 5th of June last, we learn that during that period of 1853 oxen and bulls to the number of 9,532 had been imported, and that for the corresponding five months of 1852 the number was only 7,010. So of cows in 1853 the imports numbered 9,074 against 4,733, or nearly double in 1852. Of calves there was a less increase, the numbers being 8,715 for 1853 against 8,291 for 1852. The increase of sheep imported has been much more considerable, the number in 1853 being 48,204 against 29,337 in 1852. Of lambs the number is in each year very small. In swine and hogs there is a falling off from 864 in 1852 to 568 in 1853. But then there has been more than an equivalent increased importation of bacon and pork.

In 1852, for the five months, the imports of bacon were 35,940 cwts, which had risen in 1853 for the corresponding five months to 53,907. So of pork, 47,643 cwts in 1852 had increased in 1853 to 84,353. The imports of beef (salted) had increased still more, for in 1853 130,932 cwts were imported, against 56,505 in 1852. Here we have an immense increase of fat meat brought from other countries, and at the same time the price of prime beef in Smithfield market reaches 4s 4d and 4s 6d per 8 lbs. Prime Down mutton is 4s 8d, 4s 10d, and even 5s per 8 lbs, and other kinds in proportion. We should state that in hams and lard increased imports have also taken place. Of the former, in 1852, 3,156 cwts, and in 1853, 6,317 cwts were imported; of the latter, in 1852, there were 23,696 cwts, and 58,672 cwts in 1853.

Here, then, is a state of things in which good farming cannot fail to be profitable, provided the farmer takes care to have on his farm sufficient accommodation for keeping an extensive stock.

SHEEP AND SHEPHERDING.

CROSS BREEDING.

Always amongst the most important branches of English farming, sheep now more than ever are attracting the attention of the agricultural community. The high prices of both wool and mutton stimulate the desire, long entertained, to unite as much as possible the production of both in the same animal. This has been in a great measure effected by crossing the Southdown or Shropshire blackfaced ewes with a Leicester or Cotswold ram, or vice versa; the former cross, however, is generally preferred, the blackfaced sheep being usually the best nurses. This plan, however, is not suited to farmers who keep a breeding flock, as the cross breeds cannot be perpetuated; but either fresh ewes must be bought every year or two, or the flock must gradually approach the type of one or the other of the pure breeds used. We believe that it is not possible to obtain the highest priced mutton and a large fleece from the same sheep, for the characteristics and habits of the animal which favour the production of the one are adverse to large produce of the other. Thus the large proportion of lean, so much valued in the Southdowns and other blackfaced varieties, is mainly the consequence of the restless, active habits and wide ranges of poor pasturage of the black-faced sheep. Nature never will accord to such sheep, when in their native condition, a heavy fleece; and when by high keeping and by a dash or two of

ECONOMIST

long-woolled blood a Southdown flock has been made to produce more wool and larger carcases, the peculiar leanness of the meat, so valued by the epicurean palate, is proportionably diminished. "We never can now get the four and five-year-old mutton we used to have," is the observation frequently heard from some antiquated gourmand; and the reason is sufficiently obvious, that it will not pay any farmer to produce it. Two-year-old sheep are now about the oldest wether sheep brought to market, and a large number of them are only from fourteen to eighteen months old. The more the sheep becomes a domesticated animal, the larger its carcase and the heavier its fleece, the better profit does it commonly yield to the farmer and breeder; but these benefits are not to be obtained without some sacrifice of that lean, game-flavoured meat, which is the peculiar characteristic of wild or semi-wild animals. Still so plastic is Nature in the hands of skilful breeders, that it cannot be doubted that to some extent the desired quality of lean meat, with size of carcase and weight of wool, may be made to concur. We believe, however, this is not to be done by the ordinary methods on which it is attempted. It will not do to breed from cross-bred animals on both sides. Either the Southdown breeder must enlarge the size and increase the wool of his sheep, by the occasional and cautious use of a long-woolled ram—Cotswold for that purpose being the best—or the breeder of long-woolled sheep must with equal or greater caution venture on a dip or two of Southdown or Shropshire blood. Either of these attempts must be made with much judgment, or the farmer will in a few years find his pure flock converted into a set of mongrels, and that in seeking a shadow he has lost substantial profit. With these prefatory remarks, we shall advert to two papers in the just published part of the "Royal Agricultural Society's Journal" (Vol. 14, part 1), which recommend efforts to establish permanent cross breeds.

Mr Druce, of Eynsham, Oxfordshire, who has shown at the Royal Agricultural meetings some remarkably good half-bred sheep, contributes a short paper on "The comparative profit realised with different breeds of sheep" He thus states his own practice:—"It is nearly twenty years since I began crossing between the Southdown and Cotswold sheep, and with the ordinary skill of sheep-farming I find no difficulty to keep the form and size of the animal as it should be, the wool of a valuable quality and not deficient in quantity; and I maintain that the good qualities can be better secured by employing the cross-bred animals on both sides than by using the first cross." And he then adverts to the character of his farm and the plan of his management, both of which seem very to be good. He gives a comparative table, of which the following are the results:—

Comparing the numbers of each breed which may be kept on a given area, he rates them thus:—

Cotswold	100
Leicesters	105
Hampshire Downs	115
Pure Southdowns	120
Cross-bred	115

Our own observations lead us to the belief that on a well-cultivated farm where the land is pretty good, it will seldom be found that a number of Down or cross-bred sheep so much greater as 120 or 115 to 100 or 105, can be kept beyond the numbers of Cotswolds or Leicesters. If the Downs actually eat less—of which we are by no means satisfied—they are so much more restless than the long-woolled sheep, and require such constant changes of pastbrage, that it is doubtful whether a greater number can be maintained in high condition. On the short hill pastures, no doubt Downs may be kept in greater numbers than heavier sheep. Mr Druce says the average weight of the wool—the teg fleece—stands thus:—

Cotswold	from 7 to 10 lbs each
Leicesters	from 5 to 8 lbs each
Hampshire Downs	from 5 to 7 lbs each
Southdowns	from 3 to 6 lbs each
Cross-bred	from 5 to 8 lbs each

The comparative prices of the wool and mutton will stand thus:—

	per lb. d		per 8 lbs. s	d
Cotswold—Wool	16	Mutton	3	10
Leicesters—Wool	16¾	Mutton	3	10
Hampshire Downs—Wool	18	Mutton	4	4
Southdown—Wool	18½	Mutton	4	6
Cross-bred—Wool	18	Mutton	4	4

And lastly the weights are these:—

	lbs.
Cotswold teg at 15 months weighs	80
Leicester do —	68
Hampshire Downs —	68
South Down —	60
Cross-bred —	76

Here the cross-bred, taking prices of wool and mutton together, appear to have the advantage; and in a note pointing out this, Mr Pusey suggests whether we may not require, in addition to our two breeds of long woolled and two breeds of short-woolled sheep, "a fifth or *middle woolled* breed besides." As yet we have seen no prospect of such a breed. Indeed the Leicester was at one time something of the sort, but for several years past he has every year been bred with a heavier fleece. The other paper to which we referred requires longer notice than our space now permits. It is "On a Method of Obtaining Immediate Fixity of Type in Forming a New Breed of Sheep," by M. Malingié-Nouel, President of the Agricultural Society of Loire-et-Cher in France.

MR MECHI'S GATHERING.

Mr Mechi has this year been able to exhibit to his friends and the agricultural public his completely successful application of manure in a liquid form to his land. All cavil on the subject is now at an end, and the most doubting agriculturists now regard his system a admirably adapted to the growth of grass, clover, and roots. Unable to avail ourselves of Mr Mechi's invitation to be present at his meeting, we state from the *Times* report the aspect of this farm:—

Whatever may be the effect of a very unpropitious season elsewhere, at Tiptree it has done no harm; and while the agriculturists there seemed to be generally of opinion that the harvest would be short and late, not a grumble about the weather fell from their host's lips. He has this year very excellent wheat, and in other respects the produce of his farm promises a good average; but the two points on which his management shows strongest and to the best advantage are his clover and his rye grass. These bear unmistakeable testimony to the value of the new system of liquid manure irrigation which Mr Mechi has adopted, and in the details of which he has carried out many valuable improvements. The clover is a second crop, and the rye grass a third, and both are exceedingly luxuriant. It may therefore be regarded as the chief feature of the present gathering at Tiptree that it furnishes, within easy reach of the metropolis, a remarkable confirmation of the large results which have been already obtained in Scotland from liquefying the manure of the farm, conveying it through iron pipes to every part of the land, and by gutta percha tubing attached to hydrants, distributing it liberally either upon the fallows or upon the growing crops. Such a system not only saves the heavy expense of cartage, but presents the plants with their natural food in the most convenient, direct, and effective form. It is a great step in advance; and, being no longer an experiment, but fairly adopted by the most enterprising farmers, is paving the way for the introduction of that larger and still more important change, by which the sewage of the towns will be made to fertilise the country, and, instead of breeding fever and pestilence, will help to increase the supply of food for the people. The next important point of any novelty brought forward yesterday, was the trial of Samuelson's digging machine. We had a better opportunity of examining this new implement at Tiptree than at Gloucester, and the result confirms the favourable opinion we then formed of it. It is rather too much for horse power within any moderate limits, but the manner in which it raises and pulverises the land, and the depth to which it is capable of acting, encourages us to hope that the time is not far distant when we shall have that most desirable and valuable of all implements, and which has been so long sought for—a steam digging machine doing the work of unskilled agricultural labour.

As to his stock the report says:—

In the management of his stock Mr Mechi has made some advances upon the practice of former years. By a coating of limewash he has got rid of the swarms of flies that used to torment his cattle, and the same simple expedient tends to keep his feeding-sheds cool and sweet. His tank regularly every morning draws off the accumulations of the manure made during the previous day, which are washed into it and liquefied. He now keeps upon the produce of the 170 acres of which is farm consists 360 sheep and 40 bullocks. He has also about 160 pigs, which, however, are fattened off with purchased food. His stock is not so large as perhaps it might be; the open boards upon which the cattle stand are set rather too far apart for their comfort; and there are other criticisms to which this part of his management is subject.

A large party of persons of note in various ranks of life were present. In returning thanks for his health Mr Mechi justly said:—

That it was not the question whether his operations had been carried on at a profit, but whether the course he had pursued in diminishing the number of hedgerows, draining effectively, manuring amply, and supporting a large herd of fat stock where scarcely any could live before his time, was aiming at the true principles of farming and setting a wholesome example.

The profit, or chances of profit, in adopting the system is matter each person must consider for himself.

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, July 21, 1853.

I have already hinted at the attempts recently made against the Emperor's life, which caused great uneasiness at the Tuileries. They have been repeated three times during the short space of a month, and Louis Napoleon has twice had a very narrow escape. At the Hippodrome one of the conspirators had placed his pistol upon the breast of the Emperor, when a by-stander struck up his arm, and caused it to fire in the air. The police had been informed of that conspiracy, but it was about to succeed by a misunderstanding, the result of a sham conspiracy which had been imagined by M. de Maupas. Another attempt on Louis Napoleon's life, which took place in the Bois de Boulogne, was also very dangerous. The Emperor was returning from the theatre to St Cloud; sixty conspirators had tied strong cords around trees, so that they crossed the road, and when the escort of the Emperor arrived at the spot they tumbled from their horses; but the coachman of Louis Napoleon perceiving that there was something amiss before him, stopped short and took another road through the Bois de Boulogne. The third attempt was made in the Opera Comique Theatre, where seventy-three men were arrested who wore poniards and carried pistols.

The Government is determined to prevent the French papers from giving particulars about these different attempts, as it supposes that publicity may beget other conspiracies; but they have produced a deep sensation on the mind of the Empress, who is again in an interesting situation. The Emperor and Empress were to depart on the 20th inst. for the baths of Eaux Bonnes, but the journey has been postponed, and some persons doubt that it will ever be taken, either on account of the Eastern question or of apprehensions of new attempts against His Majesty's life.

The anxiety which had been excited by the affairs of the East is subsiding. The answer which M. Drouyn de Lhuys has made to the second circular of Count Nesselrode has met with universal approbation. It was both firm and moderate. Some persons apprehended that it might increase the ill-will of the Czar, and be an impediment to an amicable settlement. The last information from St Petersburg is, however, very satisfactory. M. de Castelbajac, the French ambassador, says in his last despatches that the Czar is quite ready to accept the propositions which have been sent in the names of France and England. But there is still a difficulty. He will not consent to recal his army from the Danubian Principalities till the Sultan has yielded to his claims, and the difference is adjusted. The Cabinets of London and Paris propose that the Russian troops

shall retire across the Pruth, and the allied fleets be recalled to Malta and Toulon, before the new treaty between Turkey and Russia be signed. That difficulty will be easily surmounted, so that the Eastern question is already considered as in a fair way of adjustment. However, the news which has been received directly from Constantinople is not quite so peaceful. When the Sultan heard of the entrance of the Russian troops into the Principalities, he summoned the Divan, at which Rizat Pacha assisted, who is an enemy of Russia. Rizat Pacha said that as the Russians had invaded the Turkish territory, the Sultan's Government ought to repel immediately their usurpation. He proposed to send an army against the Russian forces, whilst the Egyptian fleet would enter the Black Sea and destroy all the Russian establishments. "If we wait until the winter has set in, the Russians," said he, "will certainly advance towards Constantinople, and it will be very difficult to chase them off. But as we may hope now to obtain the assistance of the Eastern Powers, let us at once avail ourselves of it, and take such a step as will prevent the Cabinets of France and England from abandoning us." The Sultan desired to give Rizat Pacha a seat in the Cabinet; but this modification of the Government has been postponed until the end of the Ramadan.

The following are the variations of our securities from July 14th to July 20th :—

	f	c		f	c		f	c
The 3 per Cents. improved from...	77	20	to	79	0	and left off at	78	65
The 4½ per Cents.....	102	0	—	103	0	—	103	0
Bank Shares	2660	0	—	2710	0	—	2705	0
Northern Shares	855	0	—	885	0	—	885	0
Strasburg	907	50	—	933	75	—	933	75
Lyons	907	50	—	937	50	—	937	50
Orleans	1085	0	—	1147	50	—	1147	50
Rouen	1050	0	—	1120	0	—	1120	0
Avignon	717	50	—	750	0	—	750	0
Western Shares.....	725	0	—	745	0	—	745	0

HALF-PAST FOUR.—The first transactions on the Bourse were done at a decided improvement on yesterday's prices; but on a sudden all the securities gave way with great rapidity, on the report that M. de Castelbajac, our ambassador at Petersburg, had written to the Government that the Emperor of Russia rejected all the propositions of the mediating Courts.

The Three per Cents. varied from 79f to 78f 50c; the Four-and-a-Half from 103f 25c to 103f; the Northern Shares from 890f to 880f; Strasburg from 945f to 925f; Lyons from 940f to 935f; Orleans from 1,150f to 1,135f; Rouen from 1,125f to 1,120f; Avignon from 790f to 777f 50f.

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Friday:* Law of Evidence Amendment—The Indian Army *Monday:* Russia and Turkey (questions relative thereto)—Transportation Bill—The Salt Duties and the East India Community—National Education in Ireland. *Tuesday:* Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill—The Irish Land Question. *Thursday:* Colonial Church Regulation Bill, reported with Amendments. *Friday:* Second reading of the Succession Duty Bill moved by the Earl of Aberdeen.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Friday:* Merchant Shipping Bill—The Six-Mile Bridge Affair—The India Bill. *Monday:* The Peterborough Election—Succession Duty Bill—India Bill. *Tuesday:* Edinburgh and Canongate Annuity Tax Abolition Bill—*Wednesday:* Vaccination Extension Bill, read a second time—Attorneys and Solicitors Certificate Duty (No. 2) Bill rejected by a majority of 84—Recovery of Personal Liberty Bill. *Thursday:* Savings Banks Bill withdrawn—Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill—Government of India Bill, reported with Amendments—Customs Acts (committee). *Friday:* Tenant Compensation (Ireland) Bill and Pilotage Bill considered in committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, July 15.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

The Earl of Ellenborough moved for certain returns connected with Indian administration. After some observations from Lord Granville, the motion was agreed to.

The Earl of Shaftesbury withdrew the Polling at Elections Amendment Bill, in consequence of the opposition of the Government to the measure.

Some other bills were forwarded a stage, after which their lordships adjourned.

Monday, July 18.

In reply to the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Clarendon observed that the first of the two circular notes issued by the Russian Government required no answer from this country; but to the second, one was immediately sent, which answer was in entire conformity with the note of the French Government, as, indeed, all the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government had been.

Some unimportant business having been transacted, and several bills having been advanced a stage, their lordships adjourned.

Tuesday, July 19.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the house went into committee on the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Bill. Lord Brougham expressed his opinion that there were a great many defects in the Scotch bankrupt law. He had presented one petition complaining of them, signed by 200 of the largest firms in London, five of whom carried on trade with Scotland to the amount of 1,000,000*l* per annum, and all of whom were largely connected with Scotland. The sufferings of those individuals from the defects in the law were very great. The Lord Chancellor having intimated that the object of the bill was to make better the provisions of the existing bankruptcy law of Scotland, the clauses were agreed to. Other bills having passed through committee, Lord Clanricarde brought in a measure on the subject of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland, and which was read a first time. Their lordships then adjourned.

Thursday, July 21.

The Battersea Park Bill, the Westminster Bridge Bill, and the Transportation Bill having been read a third time and passed, the Colonial Church Regulation Bill went through committee, and was reported, after considerable discussion, in which various noble lords took part. Adjourned.

Friday, July 22.

The Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway; the Llanelly Railway and Dock (No. 2); the London and North-Western (Oldham Branch); and the Limerick and Foynes Railway Bills were read a third time and passed.

The Lord Chancellor presented a petition from the Metropolitan Law Association, complaining of inequalities in the Stamp Act, and praying that they might be revised.

The Entails (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

The Earl of Aberdeen moved the second reading of the Succession Duty Bill. He observed that the Government were induced to propose this tax for the purpose of enabling them to remit many heavy taxes that pressed heavily upon the people, and to make future provision for the ultimate repeal of the tax upon incomes. The Government had, at the same time, done their best to remove some of the inequalities of this latter tax; but the greatest inducement for passing this bill was the sense of injustice which was felt by the people, that while personal property paid the legacy and probate duties, real property was altogether exempt from such a tax. Mr Pitt once attempted to pass such a tax as this, but he did not succeed, and no minister had since repeated the attempt until his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer hazarded the proposal. The glaring inequalities that at present existed in the law was a remnant of the feudal times; but the time had gone by when the poor man who succeeded to a legacy of 100*l* should be required to pay 10*l* of it to the state, while the man who succeeded to an estate of 100,000*l* went scot free. It was, therefore, proposed that every species of succession should be taxed equally with personal property. They had heard a good deal of late against this measure, and the alleged injustice of this measure, but upon examining the petitions of both houses, he found that no public disapprobation had been expressed through that medium; but he understood that no opposition was to be offered to the second reading of the bill, and he was therefore relieved from going at any length into its defence. The noble earl then proceeded to explain the provisions of the bill in detail, and concluded by moving the second reading of the bill. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Derby rose and announced his intention not to oppose the second reading, but to reserve his objections for the committee on the bill. He believed this measure was the corner stone and foundation of the Budget, and by this measure the whole financial scheme of the Government must be tested. Now he contended that however important this bill might be in a monetary point of view, it was based upon injustice and spoliation. It was retrospective as well as prospective, and consequently it would inflict a tax upon settlements that were made in times when no such a tax as this was contemplated. No minister had ever attempted to obtain a surplus by such unjust means, and he hoped the measure would be severely dealt with in committee.

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Friday, July 15.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

In reply to Sir G. Grey, Lord John Russell observed, that it was his intention to bring in a new bill on the subject of oaths taken by members of Parliament on taking their seats in the course of next session. It would not be simply a bill for the relief of the Jews, but to put the oaths generally upon a simple footing, doing away with religious intolerance, and the practical absurdity of the oaths at present required.

In answer to Lord Monck, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the loans for which certain Irish proprietors had rendered themselves personally liable, in 1846-47, under Mr Labouchere's letter, were not included within the scope of the bill for the remission of the Consolidated Annuities.

Mr Miles inquired whether the Government intended to proceed against the Rev. John Burke and the Rev. Michael Clune with respect to the part they had taken in the Six-mile Bridge affair? The reply was in the negative.

The house then went again into committee upon the Government of India Bill, commencing with the 10th clause, which provides that directors appointed by Her Majesty may sit in Parliament, and may be removed by Her Majesty for inability or misbehaviour.

Lord Jocelyn moved to amend the clause, by empowering the Crown to remove a director only on address from either House of Parliament.

The amendment was objected to by Sir C. Wood, and, upon a division, was negatived by 90 against 43.

After a debate of considerable length the clause was carried on a division by 139 against 79.

In the 12th clause, which prescribes the form of the oath of directors,

Mr Hume moved to substitute "declaration" instead of "oath."

Upon a division the amendment was negatived by 138 against 99.

A proposition, made by Mr J. R. Smith, to insert the words "or declaration," affording an option, met a similar fate, being rejected by 124 against 85.

The 13th clause, authorising and requiring the General Court of the Company to make a bye-law against canvassing for a directorship, was expunged.

On arriving at the 15th clause the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

The Expenses of Elections Bill was ordered to be recommitted on the 3rd of August.

The Courts of Common Law (Ireland) Bill, after receiving amendments by the addition of new clauses, having been read a third time, passed.

Other bills were advanced a stage.

Mr Baines obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue the act of the 15th of Victoria, for charging the maintenance of certain poor persons in unions in England and Wales upon the Common Fund.

Adjourned at 10 minutes past 2 o'clock.

Monday, July 18.

In answer to Sir J. Walmsley, Lord John Russell said, that he had heard of the seizure at Smyrna of the Hungarian refugee Costa, by the Austrians, and that he had also heard that it had taken place with the concurrence of the Turkish authorities. No information had been received that the Austrian Government had demanded the expulsion from Turkey of all Hungarian refugees.

A select committee, on the motion of Mr Bright, was appointed to inquire into the allegations of a petition from Peterborough, complaining of the conduct of Earl Fitzwilliam in reference to elections for that borough.

A long discussion took place on the motion for the third reading of the Succession Tax Bill. Several amendments were proposed and rejected. On the motion that the bill do pass, the house divided for the last time, and the numbers were—For the bill, 176; against it, 104; majority for Government, 72.

The house went into committee on the India Bill.

The discussion was resumed at the first of the clauses relating to the administration in India, namely, clause 15, which was agreed to, as were the succeeding clauses up to 21 inclusive.

Several other clauses were subsequently agreed to, and progress was reported.

The Assistant Judge (Middlesex Sessions Bill) was rejected, on the third reading, by 53 to 42.

Lord Palmerston obtained leave to bring in a bill to authorise the closing of burial grounds in towns; and another to limit the hours of employment of children in factories.

Tuesday, July 19.

At the mid-day sitting, the Lord-Advocate moved the second reading of the Edinburgh and Canongate Annuity Tax Abolition Bill. He detailed the history and nature of the tax, described the discontent and resistance it had provoked, and proceeded to explain the particulars of the settlement proposed by the bill. The tax in question, he observed, was one of six per cent. levied upon the householders of Edinburgh for the support of ministers of the Church of Scotland in that city, who received salaries from it of about 600*l* per annum. The present number of ministers was 18, and these the bill proposed to reduce to 15, and their salaries to 500*l* per annum, to be provided for by a municipal tax of 3 per cent., any balance to be supplied from the Consolidated Fund. Several members having expressed their opinions in reference to the merits of the bill, the Speaker left the chair at four o'clock. On re-assembling at six o'clock, the house was counted out.

Wednesday, July 20.

The Vaccination Extension Bill, which had been sent from the House of Lords, was read a second time.

On the order for the second reading of the Attorneys' and Solicitors' Certificate Duty (No. 2) Bill, Lord R. Grosvenor expressed a hope that the present duty would be retained merely for revenue purposes this year. If he received that assurance, he would willingly forego a division.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer refused to give any such pledge; and, on a division, the second reading of the bill was negatived by 186 against 102.

The second reading of the Recovery of Personal Liberty Bill, adjourned on the 22nd of June, was next moved. The Speaker having explained the state of the question before the house, Mr J. Bell, Mr E. Ball, and other members expressed their opinions upon the bill. On the motion of Lord Palmerston, the debate was adjourned until the 10th of August. The house rose at 6 o'clock.

Thursday, July 21.

In the early sitting, the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that Government did not intend to proceed with the Edinburgh and Canongate Annuity Abolition Bill this session.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next observed that the further consideration of the Savings Banks Bill would be postponed until next session. He clearly explained his reasons for the postponement.

After a short debate, the bill was accordingly withdrawn.

The house then went into committee upon the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, and, the remaining clauses having been agreed to, resolved itself again into committee upon the Tenants' Compensation (Ireland) Bill, the details of which exhausted the remainder of the sitting.

In the evening, unusually long and numerous questions were put to the Government by various members.

On the motion of Mr Bright, it was agreed that an instruction should be forwarded to the General Committee of Elections to select a chairman and six other members to be the Select Committee on the Petitions from Peterborough, with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

The house then went into committee upon the Government of India Bill. Clauses from 23 to 32 were agreed to, and the Chairman reported progress.

On the report on the Customs, &c., Acts (July 1),

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the Government had deferred to the wish of the majority of the house with regard to the advertisement duty. The duty would cease at the end of next or the beginning of the following week.

The house then went into committee upon the Assessed Taxes Bill, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the modifications he had made in some of the taxes; and the resolutions were ordered to be reported.

Several other bills having been forwarded a stage, some conversation took place on the consideration of the report of the Committee upon Strangers and Divisions. Eventually, the debate was adjourned until Thursday next.

Adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

Friday, July 22.

In the morning sitting, Pemberton Leigh's Estate Bill was read a third time and passed. Other bills passed a stage, and Lord Seymour brought up the report upon Dockyard Appointments, which was ordered to be printed.

The house then went into committee on the Tenant Compensation (Ireland) Bill. The whole of the clauses and schedules left for consideration were agreed to, after three divisions. The house resumed, and the bill was ordered to be reported on Monday.

The Speaker informed the house that it was not intended to proceed with the petition against the return for the borough of Cavan.

The house next went into committee on the Pilotage Bill.

Mr Cardwell explained that the Government had made arrangements, founded on the calculations of an actuary, to give every person dependent upon the fund of the Cinque Port Pilots, the same benefit that he would have had if the fund had not been abolished. The Government proposed to transfer the trust to the Trinity House, to be administered by them in the same way as heretofore, subject to the control of the Board of Trade. He considered this was a just and equitable settlement of a complicated question.

Mr James Macgregor objected to the proposal of the Government, on the ground that it would have the effect of diminishing the amount which these pilots were now entitled to on superannuation, from 50*l* to about 30*l* a year. They were a most meritorious body of men, and he considered they were well entitled to the indulgence of the committee.

Mr Henley was of opinion that so meritorious a body should be dealt with liberally.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 were agreed to.

It being four o'clock, the house adjourned. It resumed at six o'clock, and was [LEFT SITTING.]

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

735 Bill Ministers' Money (Ireland).
707 Post Office—Return.
733 Bills—Tenants Improvements Compensation (Ireland) (as amended by the Select Committee and in Committee).
734 — Courts of Common Law (Ireland) (as amended in Committee, on Re-committment, and on Consideration of Bill, as amended.)
735 — Ministers' Money (a corrected Copy).
Public Works (Ireland)—21st Report from the Board.
649 Durham Election (Special Inquiry)—Report from Committee.
700 Trinity House Charities—Paper.
729 Post Office—Return.
732 Post Office Department (Packet Service)—Estimate.
746 Customs Duties (Isle of Man)—Treasury Minute.
629 Great London Drainage Bill—Minutes of Evidence.
695 Bills—Improvement of Towns (Ireland).
738 — Thames Embankment (as amended by the Select Committee).
683 River Fergus—Copies of Correspondence.
728 Fire Insurance—Account.
741 Government of India Bill—Further Correspondence.
745 Ramsgate Harbour—Copy of Sir John Rennie's Reply.
750 General Committee of Elections—Mr Speaker's Warrant.
754 Bills—Juvenile Offenders.
755 — Land Tax Redemption.
760 — Succession Duty (as amended in Committee, on Re-commitment, and on Consideration of Bill, as amended.
762 — Highway Rates.
763 — Turnpike Trusts Arrangements.
764 — Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c.
765 — Metropolitan Sewers Acts Continuance.
766 — Sheep, &c., Contagious Diseases Prevention.
767 — Public Works Acts Amendment (Ireland).
774 — Consolidated Annuities (Ireland).
778 — Universities (Scotland) (amended).
Lunatic Asylums (Ireland)—Sixth General Report.
Criminal Offenders (Ireland)—Tables.
677 Arterial Drainage (Ireland)—Return.
715 Police—Second Report from Committee.
720 Parliamentary Papers—Report from Committee.
725 Bills—Dublin Carriage (Ireland).
749 — Patronage Exchange.
750 — Colonial Bishops Act Extension.
British Fisheries—Report of Commissioners.
675 Superintendent Constables—Abstract Return.
717 Piracy (Borneo)—Copy of Correspondence.
727 St Luke, Chelsea—Copies of Correspondence.
737 Post Office—Accounts.
725 Bills—Poor Relief Continuance.
719 — Probate and Administration.
739 — Copies of Specifications Repeal (amended).
776 — Expenses of Elections (as amended in Committee, on Re-committment, and on Consideration of Bill, as amended).
769 South Sea and other Annuities Commutation—Return.
771 Benefices—Return.
772 Chevalier Mustoxidi (Ionian Islands)—Papers.
733 Public Income and Expenditure—Account.
777 Militia Estimates—Report from Committee.
784 Bills—Burials (beyond the Metropolis).
785 — Employment of Children in Factories.
786 — Drainage of Lands (Ireland) Act Amendment.
698 Plymouth Election (Further Inquiry)—Report from Committee.
769 Passing Tolls—Copy of a Letter.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

On Saturday Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, left town for Osborne, Isle of Wight.

On Monday the Queen suffered much from indisposition, supposed to be an attack of measles; but on Tuesday the symptoms were so far mitigated, that Her Majesty was sufficiently recovered to take an airing with the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales in the grounds of Osborne.

On Wednesday it was officially intimated that the Queen had an attack of the measles.

On Thursday a bulletin was issued at Osborne to the effect that the Queen was progressing favourably.

On Friday the official bulletin, in reference to Her Majesty's health, stated that the Queen was approaching convalescence.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and Princess Alice remain at Buckingham Palace, having been both suffering under an attack of measles.

METROPOLIS.

GREAT FIRE IN THE BROMPTON ROAD.—On Saturday evening a most extensive conflagration broke out in the neighbourhood of Brompton. During its progress three or four houses in North street, a cow-shed adjoining the timber yard, and one or two houses in Queen's gardens were destroyed.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE have expressed themselves dissatisfied with their present rate of pay. An attempt to hold meetings to express their opinions on the subject has been forbidden by the authorities.

THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE ITALIAN REFUGEES.—Another serious riot occurred on Sunday night, in the neighbourhood of Gray's inn lane, between a number of the lower orders of Irish Roman Catholics and a party of Italian refugees. A large body of police was called out, and several captures were effected.

ON TUESDAY Mr George J. Cockerell, of Earl street, Blackfriars, was elected a Common Councilman for the ward of Castle Baynard, in the room of Mr Henry Muggeridge, recently elected as alderman of the said ward.

ELECTION OF SHERIFF.—A common hall of the livery was held at the Guildhall on Friday, for the purpose of electing a fit and proper person to fill the office of sheriff in conjunction with Alderman Wire for the ensuing year. The Lord Mayor said he regretted to state that circumstances had transpired which rendered it necessary for the interests and benefit of the public that the election of sheriff should be adjourned. He regretted that they had been called together, but he would take care to name as early a day for the election as practicable. The Lord Mayor then adjourned the hall, amidst great uproar and loud cries of "Shame, shame," from the long-shore men, who followed the Lord Mayor, hooting and shouting until he entered his carriage.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—It is satisfactory to notice a further decrease in the mortality of London. In the week that ended last Saturday the deaths registered were 904; in the preceding week they were 925; within the last six weeks the weekly number has been reduced by 100. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1843-52 the average number was 1,004, which, raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1,104. Hence it appears that the actual number of deaths in last week is less than the estimated amount by 200. The number of fatal cases produced by zymotic or epidemic diseases registered last week are, in the aggregate, 225; the average number in ten corresponding weeks, after correction for increase of population, is 337. This average, however, is swelled by the cholera of 1849, and makes the comparison more favourable for last week than if founded on the results of ordinary years. Diarrhœa exhibits a considerable increase in the present return. Last week the births of 716 boys and 651 girls, in all 1,367 children, were registered in London. In the eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52 the average number was 1,289. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29·598 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 58·7 deg., which is 3·3 deg. lower than the average of the same week in thirty-eight years. The highest temperature occurred on Tuesday, and was 75·3 deg.; the lowest on Monday, and was 50·4 deg. The greatest difference between the dew point temperature and air temperature was 16·7 deg., and occurred on Tuesday; the least 2·3 deg. on Wednesday; the mean difference in the week was 8·6 deg. The wind blew from the south-west. The week has been remarkable for rain; the quantity measured in inches that fell on Wednesday was ·10, on Thursday 2·63, on Friday ·28, on Saturday ·13; the total amount of the week 3·14.

PROVINCES.

WEST CORNWALL ELECTION.—On Tuesday, Michael Williams, Esq., of Trewince, was unanimously elected for the borough of Truro.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT THE NORTH DERBY ELECTION.—On Tuesday morning a serious disturbance broke out at Glossop (North Derbyshire), during the first day's poll between the partisans of Mr T. W. Evans, and those of Mr W. Thornhill, in which several persons were severely beaten, but fortunately no loss of life resulted.

NORTH DERBY ELECTION.—Mr Thornhill has been elected for the northern division of the county of Derby, by a large majority.

DREADFUL BOILER EXPLOSION.—Another of these catastrophes took place on Wednesday se'nnight, at iron works lately erected, and started a month or six weeks ago, by Mr David Jones, at Herbert's park, halfway betwixt Darlaston and Bilston. It was attended by most melancholy results, for not only were two men killed on the spot, and a third so dreadfully injured that death relieved him from his sufferings an hour or two afterwards, but 12 or 14 other poor fellows were scalded or burnt more or less seriously.

THE FLOODS.—From various parts of the country, accounts have reached us of serious inundations from the late heavy rains. The damage to some portion of the corn crops it would be difficult to estimate. The barley appears to have suffered to the greatest extent, for in some districts whole crops are completely flattened, and it is not possible they can recover. The wheat is less injured, though in a few places it affords evidence of the severity of the storm. The other grain crops are all more or less damaged. In the Vale of Neath the fall of rain has been heavier than has been known for many years. The county bridge of Pontwalby was literally carried bodily away, the result was, that the traffic on the Merthyr road was completely stopped. In and near Brecon the loss of property has also been very great. It is said that the river rose 15ft. The Taff was also flooded to such an unusual extent as to carry away the stone bridge thrown over the river between Pentrebach works and Abercannad; its chief ravages, however, were in the upper part of Brecknock, and in the adjoining vale of Neath. Brecon town was flooded and filled with mud; a cottage with five inmates, was carried away near Builth, and the whole district was swept clear of hay, potatoes, and all moveable articles. Great damage has been done amongst the shipping on the East coast, where several vessels have been lost.

ACCIDENT ON SNOWDON.—A sad accident, which it is feared will prove fatal, occurred on Snowdon the other day. A party of gentlemen from Birmingham were making the ascent, accompanied by a little boy acting as guide. They went by the more uncommon route direct from the Victoria Hotel at Llanberris—a perfectly safe way; but, in order to shorten the distance, the travellers diverged from the ordinary track. One of the party in hastily running missed his footing, and fell down a precipitous declivity, a distance of more than 100 yards. He is so seriously injured that his life is despaired of.

WORKING OF THE FACTORY ACT.—In the populous neighbourhood of Glossop, Derbyshire (about 15 miles from Manchester), the factory hands have recently compelled their employers to carry out the short time system, not only in the words of the ten hours' act, as applied to women and young persons, but for adults. Since then they have attempted to coerce their employers in a way that is likely to provoke the strongest resistance, and the details of which will be gathered from the following notice, put forth by the masters:—"The Association of Master Spinners and Manufacturers of the Glossop district having for some time strictly adhered in the working of adult males to the time fixed for the employment of females and young persons by the Factory Act, viz., sixty hours per week, regret to find that Mr Sumner's piecers have all left their work in consequence of one of their number being discharged, and refuse to resume their employment unless such person be re-engaged; thus, in fact, disclaiming Mr Sumner's authority in his own concern. Believing such a spirit of dictation to be utterly incompatible with the proper conducting of any manufacturing concern, and that this insubordination derives support from many parts of this district, at a meeting of the master spinners and manufacturers, held at the Norfolk Arms Hotel, Howard Town, this 15th day of July, 1853, it was resolved unanimously,—'That each member of the association should at once give notice to close their works at the earliest legal period, unless, in the mean time, Mr Sumner's workpeople return to their employment.'" Some of the friends of the working classes have advised them to go to work at Mr Sumner's, and there is some hope that they will put an end to the dispute by complying with this advice. A portion of them, in fact, are said to have gone to work already.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last, while two boys, aged respectively 10 and 12 years, were, either at play or in search of nests, at the North Cliff, in Camborne, Cornwall, they were observed by persons not far off to fall over. No time was lost in hurrying to the spot, but it was found that they were both killed.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT NORTHSIDE COLLIERY, BEDMINSTER.—On Thursday a fatal accident took place at the Northside Colliery, Bedminster, by which three poor fellows lost their lives, and several others, it is reported, were severely injured. It appears that as the men were ascending the pit in the usual way, the rope broke, and they were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, when three of them were killed.

THE POTATO BLIGHT has appeared in the forward varieties of potatoes in several parts of Sussex. It was for some time hoped to be only the effect of wind, but now there is no mistaking it; and peas are effected similarly to last year.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN THE WEST.—The wheat in North and South Devon is very luxuriant; and in Cornwall, notwithstanding complaints are prevalent that wheat looks thin in some places, the crops are very promising, and present generally a very full ear, with good length of straw. All now depends upon the weather, and with plenty of warm sunshine the wheat will be ready for the reaper about the second week in August. The barley indicates a fair average yield; but the oat crop has suffered to some extent by the late rough wind and rain. Around Dawlish and Starcross the potato plant, which a few weeks ago looked strong and healthy, shows evident signs of the disease. On low lands the haulm seems to be affected, but the tubers are generally healthy, and it is thought, under present appearances, that the damage will be but slight. The other root crops, except mangold wurtzell, promise well.

IRELAND.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—The sales for the season have been brought to a close.

THE BATESON MURDER.—The jury empannelled to try the alleged murderers of Mr Bateson have been discharged without agreeing to a verdict.

THE SIX-MILE BRIDGE SLANDER.—Mr Delmege has obtained a verdict with 100*l* damages against Mr Wilson, for slanderous expressions in reference to the above melancholy affair.

THE LATE HEAVY RAINS have been productive of some alarming rumour, respecting the fate of the corn and potato crops. The *Cork Examiner* thus refers to the latter:—"We have heard that the potato disease has appeared in one or two places in the neighbourhood of Ballycotton, but so slightly as to allay all apprehension as to its spreading to any extent. We cannot expect that under no circumstances will the blight show itself this year, but we may reasonably anticipate from the progress of the crop up to the present moment that its yield will be larger and its freedom from taint greater than for many seasons back." In Louth and Down the potato crop in general promises to be abundant. There were some appearances of the fatal blight, but not sufficient to justify any alarm. In Sligo the crop is stated to be perfectly sound, and the potatoes of a superior quality; and, as far as could be learnt, there were no indications of disease. The reports from most other parts of Ireland are favourable.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT.—Mr J. Robert Godley has been appointed to the important office of Chief Commissioner for the collection of the Irish income tax.

THE trial of the men Breen and Corrigan for a conspiracy to shoot Patrick M'Mahon, a bailiff on the Bath estate, terminated at the Monaghan assizes on Saturday evening in a verdict of guilty against the former prisoner, Corrigan being acquitted. Breen was sentenced to death.

THE remarkable libel case of "Birch *v.* the Proprietors of the *Freeman's Journal*," at the Kildare assizes, terminated on Wednesday, at the conclusion of the third day, in a verdict for the defendants on all the counts.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—Early on the morning of Thursday se'nnight, some miscreants placed a quantity of large stones for several yards along the rails in a deep cutting of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, at Knockmoylan; and another heap of stones upon the rails on a bridge at a short distance further on. Providentially the first train was drawn by a very powerful engine, which scattered the stones before it, and no damage was sustained, beyond a smart shock, by those who travelled by it. The railway company has offered a reward of 10*l* for the discovery of the ruffians who perpetrated the outrage.

ROYAL VISIT TO DUBLIN.—The Royal visit, which had been delayed by the illness of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, is to take place about the close of the next month.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

The Turkish Government has paid to France in ready cash the sum of one million and fifty-five thousand francs for the 40,000 muskets supplied from the French arsenals.

The appeal of some of the "foreign correspondents," Drs Flaudin, Virmaitre, and others, will be heard on Friday, when the Court of Cassation will have an opportunity of deciding the important question whether the prefect of police has the right to break open letters at the post office.

The *Debats* has published a long article on the corn trade. The sliding scale of duties is thus dealt with:—"The sliding scale is from one end to the other an illusion. It reposes on chimerical ideas, which experience, instead of sanctioning, has stricken with reprobation. It does not facilitate supplies in difficult times, but prevents them. It opposes to commerce, and to agriculture itself, restrictions which paralyse their efforts. It would be a great benefit to free the country from it under present circumstances, when, thanks to God, we no longer entertain the formidable apprehensions of the past month, but when, however, it is right to take all measures in the anticipation of the dearness of corn for the next winter."

The French Government has caused to be published the second circular of M. de Nesselrode, dated June 20th, and the French Minister has forwarded an important despatch to the French diplomatic agents abroad. M. Drouyn de Lluys observes:—"The English and French forces do not, by their presence outside the Dardanelles, infringe existing treaties. The occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia, on the contrary, constitutes a manifest violation of these very treaties. That of Adrianople, which determines the condition of the Russian Protectorate, implicitly states the case in which that Power was to be permitted to interfere in the Principalities; it was in case their privileges should be disregarded by the Turks. In 1848, when these provinces were occupied by the Russians, they were a prey to a revolutionary agitation, which equally threatened their own security, that of their Sovereign, and that of the protecting Power. The convention of Balta-Liman established tha if similar events should recur within a period of seven years, Russia and Turkey should jointly take measures to restore order. Are the privileges of Wallachia and Moldavia menaced? Have revolutionary troubles broken out in their territories? The facts themselves answer that at present no cause has arisen for the application either of the treaty of Adrianople or the convention of Balta-Liman. By what right did the Russian troops pass the Pruth if not by the right of war?—a war, I admit, the true name of which they will not pronounce, but a war derived from a new principle fraught with disastrous consequences, which one is astonished to see practised for the first time by a power so eminently conservative of European order as Russia—a principle leading to nothing less than the oppression in time of peace of weak States by their powerful neighbours. The general interest of the world is opposed to the admission of such a doctrine, and the Porte in particular has the incontestable right to see an act of war in the invasion of two provinces which, whatever may be their special organisation, form an integral part of her empire. Neither the Porte, therefore, nor the Powers that might come to her aid, would violate the treaty of July 13, 1841, if she were to declare the straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus open to the French and English squadrons. The opinion of his Imperial Majesty's Government is formal upon this point.

The *Moniteur* has published the following decree:—

"The prohibitions imposed by the *ordonnance* of the 8th of February, 1826, will cease provisionally as to corn and flour imported from the possessions of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain, in Europe."

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the different corn markets of France, from which it appears that, during the last week of June and the first two weeks of July, the hectolitre of wheat sold on an average for 22f 87c, at Gray, Toulouse, Lyons, and Marseilles; 17f 95c

at Marans and Bordeaux; 23f 59c at St Laurent and Le Grand Lemps; 21f 21c at Mulhouse and Strasburg; 23f at Bergues, Arras, Roye, Soissons, Paris, and Rouen; 17f 91c at Saumur and Nantes; 24f 8c at Metz, Verdun, and Charleville; and 18f 63c at St. Lo, Paimpol, Quimper; and Hennebon.

SPAIN.

Senor Pastor's plan for converting the existing floating debt into Treasury paper, bearing 6 per cent. interest, is likely to prove a failure. The revenue, judging from the monthly returns already published, is likely to yield at least 30 millions of reals less than it was taken at, of which the deficit on customs will be 20 millions; while supplementary credits, to a much larger amount than that sum, have been or will have to be issued. Twelve millions extra were decreed the other day for the canal for bringing water to Madrid, and a large amount will be required to pay off the road contractors, who ought to have received the remaining 20 millions of *acciones de carreteras*, belonging to the loan of 200 millions voted by the Cortes for road-making—the contract being that as the works were completed the parties should be paid in that class of stock, which, being duly authorised by the Cortes, of a limited amount, and bearing 6 per cent. interest and a sinking-fund (which have been duly attended to), has borne a comparatively high price in the market, viz., 80 per cent. and upwards. It, however, transpired the other day that these 20 millions of *acciones de carreteras* are not forthcoming, having got into Senor Salamanca's possession, either as a part of the purchase-money of the Aranjuez Railway, or in some other way, which point will probably soon be cleared up by the tribunals.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Federal Council purposes making a change in its diplomatic representation, both in France and Austria. Ministers will be appointed instead of *charges d'affaires*. The *blocus* on the frontiers of Ticino is as rigorous as ever.

HOLLAND.

The diplomatic notes lately exchanged between the Dutch Government and the Papal See have been published. In the former, the Dutch Ambassador states that the most painful impression has been produced in Holland by the measures taken to reorganise the Catholic Church in that country, and also by the allocation of the 7th of March last; he complains that that allocation was made public; declares that it produced a deep impression (*sterken indruk*) on the head of the Dutch State; objects to the terms "provinces of Holland and Brabant," by which the Pope thought proper to designate the kingdom of the Netherlands; protests against the offensive phrases employed in that allegation, and expresses a hope that his Holiness will find out a way to satisfy the national sensibility of the majority of the Dutch people. The Ambassador then states that his Government will carefully examine the Papal measure, whilst keeping in view the constitution which the King has sworn to maintain; and that that Government is bound to uphold the laws as well as public order and tranquility.

In another note the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs asked the Papal Nuncio at the Hague to give him a copy of the oath taken by the new bishops, and that copy shows that those prelates have sworn to pursue and oppose "all heretics, schismatics, and rebels," a portion of the oath not previously communicated by the Court of Rome.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The evening edition of the Vienna *Lloyd* of the 16th contains the following deliberate statement concerning the solution of the Russo-Turkish difference:—"We have received to-day advices from St Petersburg of a very satisfactory nature. The joint propositions of the Cabinets of London and Paris had arrived there, and had been communicated to the Emperor Nicholas. They made a favourable impression on the Russian Cabinet, and on their basis the proffered mediation of Austria has been accepted. If this fact is not immediately made officially known to the public, it arises from courtesy to the Austrian internuncio at Constantinople, who has already commenced the work of peace there."

This is the first promise of a peaceful and honourable termination of the present crisis which has been founded on direct intelligence from the Russian capital, and it is to be hoped that the *Lloyd* has good grounds for its statement.

PRUSSIA.

The attack of measles which befell the Duchess of Coburg, on her return home, is said to be severe; but the last accounts state that her highness is going on favourably.

A Dusseldorf journal says that the Prussian Government has agreed to the railway, with a guarantee of 3½ per cent. interest, intended to connect the Frankfort-Eisenach line, from Giessen by Wetzlar and Siegen with Deutz, as well as the branch lines to Lahnstein, which will be commenced so soon as the assent of the Chambers is obtained.

In consequence of the cholera prevailing at Copenhagen, the Danish steamers running between that place and Stettin are ordered to perform four days' quarantine at Swinemunde.

TURKEY.

The number of Russian troops at this time in the Principalities is little short of 100,000 men. Some of the inhabitants of the Danubian Principalities have sought refuge on the Austrian territory. They were expelled by the Russians, who did not like their presence in their native country. The Russians are fortifying Jassy and Bucharest. Russian agents are active in Servia and Bosnia. They cause masses to be said in honour of the Czar, and for the success of the holy cause.

The news of the invasion of the Danubian Principalities had produced some excitement at Constantinople. The Seraskier, Mahomed Ali Pasha, votes for war. He would, at any price, resist the encroachments of Russia. His opinions and sentiments are shared by some of his colleagues. The reconstruction of the Cabinet is considered as inevitable. A Ministerial crisis is thought to be impending. The Franks have thought it advisable to take measures for their own safety. They fear a hostile demonstration.

GREECE.

The American envoy at Athens, Mr Marsh, has addressed to the Greek Government a last note on the subject of the Anabaptist missionary, Mr King, who had been condemned for proselytism by the Assize Court of Athens; and the judgment having been affirmed by the Court of Appeal, Mr Marsh says, that as the Greeks ignore the first notions of penal law recognised and in vigour in all civilised nations, and as the sentence against Mr King is unjust and illegal through the partiality of the judges, he demands its abrogation. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has answered with dignity that the law of the country grants to the Government no power against the decisions of the tribunals, but, on the contrary, holds it responsible for their execution, He is, therefore, sorry not to be able to accede to the desire of Mr Marsh, and flatters himself that the republic of the United States will not insist on an independent nation altering the principles of her judicial authority against her own fundamental law.

EGYPT.

Letters from Alexandria to the 5th inst. state:—Preparations are still going on for the departure of the Egyptian fleet and 15,000 troops for Constantinople, to assist the Sultan in case of need; but when it will take place it is impossible to tell, as they are progressing very slowly, and Edhem Pasha, the Viceroy's agent at Constantinople, has sent word that it is a disgrace to Egypt that she does not evince more zeal and alacrity in sending her contingent to the Porte. The month of Ramadan is just over. This year the sufferings of the Mahomedans have been greater than usual in consequence of the time having fallen in the very hottest season of the year. During the last thirty days all Mahomedans were prohibited from eating, drinking, smelling, smoking, and even intentionally swallowing their saliva, and this lasted daily from two hours before sunrise until sunset—that is sixteen hours. Exchange on London, 100 piastres the pound sterling.

AMERICA.

Our latest advices from New York are to the 9th inst. The subject of the Fisheries Bill continued to occupy public attention; and the steamers Fulton and Princeton, and a sloop, were about to be dispatched to the fishing grounds for the purpose of protecting American interests. Business was reported to be still generally dull, but the money market was remarkably easy and well supplied. Exchange on London, 109 to 109¼; Paris, 5f 12½c to 5f 13¾c; Amsterdam, 41 to 41¼; Hamburg, 36.4 to 36⅝; Bremen, 79¼ to 79½.

Cotton was in good demand at an advance of one-eighth per pound Sales for the week, 5,500 bales. Only 15,000 bales were sold at New Orleans during the week ending the 1st inst., at which time the stock on hand was 70,000 bales, and the market firm. The increased receipts at all the southern ports over those of last year at the samef date amounted to 209,000 bales.

A fearful riot occurred at Annapolis on the 4th between some o the citizens and the passengers on board the steamer Powhattan, on an excursion from that city. The inhabitants fired into the boat as she was leaving the wharf, badly wounding several of the passengers—one, it was feared, fatally. There were upwards of 500 men, women, and children on board.

An alarming riot took place at New York during the celebration of the anniversary of the 4th of July. It originated through a stage-driver, named Carpenter, passing his stage across the line of the Hibernian procession. The Irishmen were so enraged in consequence, that they seized the unfortunate driver, and kicked and beat him so severely that he died shortly afterwards.

The *New York Herald* of the 4th contains the following startling piece of intelligence, under the head Havana, June 29:—"Count Carlisle has been thrown into prison on a charge of having been engaged in illegal correspondence with certain inhabitants of the island of Jamaica. The allegation is, that the Count, in connection with others, had loaded a vessel with arms and ammunition, which were destined for the use of the Jamaica negroes, who contemplated a revolt. Owing to a slight mistake on the part of the captain of the vessel, the secret was exposed, and the munitions of war were seized by the Spanish authorities. Through the intervention of Lord Clarendon, further proceedings in the Count's case were suspended until information could be received from England."

WEST INDIA.

We have advices from Jamaica to the 27th ult. Affairs remained in a very unsettled state. No steps towards reconciliation had been taken by the Council or the Assembly; all public business had been brought to a standstill, and the treasury continued closed against all claimants. In consequence of the want of immediate funds to meet the expenses of the Penitentiary, a considerable number of convicts had been discharged! The subject of copper mining continued to attract great attention, and confidence is felt that the mineral wealth of the island will ultimately justify very high expectations.

Barbadoes on the 28th of June was healthy throughout—the young crop more luxuriant than had been seen for many years. 36,000 hogsheads of sugar had been shipped, 2,000 or 3,000 more ready to be shipped, and about 1,000 to be made. Ships were wanted to take away the molasses and sugar.

During the last month refreshing rains had fallen in British Guiana, and the cane cultivation had quite recovered the severe drought. Trade was very dull; provisions scarce and dear. Another

Colonial School Bill had been proposed. The bishop's college for preparing candidates for the ministry of the Church of England and for the training of schoolmasters for this important diocess had been opened.

We regret to state that several fatal cases of yellow fever occurred on board the Orinoco during her stay at St Thomas's. The fifth engineer, one fireman, and one seaman died while there, and on the voyage home eleven others were added to the fatal list.

AUSTRALIA.

We have letters from Sydney to the 22nd of April. The position of the colony of New South Wales is described as being most satisfactory. The yield of gold was steady, and the average earnings of each man are quoted at an ounce a day. With regard to agriculture, the prospects of the farmers were excellent. A discovery of valuable tin ore had been made in Victoria.

The markets, both at Sydney and Melbourne, were almost bare of goods, and enormous profits were being realised on some articles of import.

The following report shows the prices obtained for leading articles :—Teas—Hyson skins and congous, 102s 6d to 110s and 92s 6d to 100s. Sugar—Pampanga, 20*l* to 20*l* 10s. Spirits—Martell's brandy, 16s 6d to 17s per gallon, in bond; B. P. rum, 10 O. P., 3s 10d. Wines—Stocks very low, and in good demand. Oilman's Stores—In demand at 50 per cent. on English cost. Cheese—A parcel of good Dutch sold at 1s per lb; English 25 per cent higher. Salt—Liverpool, 5*l* 15s to 6*l* per ton. Flour, 27*l*; seconds, 25*l*.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th ult., on board the Melbourne steamer, on her homeward passage from Victoria, the wife of Mr David Lyons, of Fort Philip, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., in Lansdowne place, Brighton, the Baroness de Linden, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at Westover, Isle of Wight, the lady of the Hon. William a'Court Holmes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at St Alphege, Greenwich, Edward Acheson, son of the late James Domville, Esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector of Naval Hospitals and Fleets, to Eliza Frances, eldest daughter of Captain Moubray, R.N., of Greenwich Hospital.

On the 13th inst., at Rotterdam, C. W. Hoyack, Esq., to Eliza, third daughter of Sir James H. Turing, Bart., Her Majesty's Consul in that city.

On the 16th inst., at St Mary's church, Cheltenham, Keith Edward Abbott, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Tehran, Persia, to Agnes Anne, eldest daughter of Sir S. Osborne Gibbes, Bart.

On the 19th inst., at St George's, Hanover square, Alexander Matheson, Esq., of Ardross and Lochalsh, M.P., to the Hon. Lavinia Mary Stapleton, sister of Lord Beaumont.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at his residence, Grosvenor street, Chorlton, the Rev. Richard Remington, M.A., senior minor canon of the Cathedral, Manchester.

On the 8th of May, at Guatemala, Charles Rudolph Klée, Esq., Consul-General of their Majesties the Kings of Prussia and Hanover, and of the Hanse Towns, in Central America, and partner in the firm of Klée, Skinner, and Co., of that city, aged 49.

On the 12th inst., at his residence, Ardagh house, county of Longford, in his 70th year, Sir George Ralph Fetherston, Bart., formerly a representative of that county in Parliament.

On the 13th inst, at his residence, No. 2 Percy place, Dublin, Thomas Medlicott, Esq., late of the Bank of Ireland, aged 55 years.

On the 26th of January, at Auckland, New Zealand, the Rev. John F. Churton, colonial chaplain, and minister of St Paul's church, Auckland, aged 56.

On the 12th ult., at Jerusalem, aged 10 months, Frederic William, infant son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jerusalem.

On the 27th ult., off St Vincent, on his passage to England for the recovery of his health, the Rev. William Cornewall, colonial chaplain at the Gold Coast, aged 48 sincerely beloved and deeply lamented.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following monthly debtor and creditor account of the Bank of France, made up to Thursday week :—

Debtor.	f	c
Capital of the Bank	91,250,000	0
Reserve of the Bank	12,960,750	14
Reserve of the Bank in landed property	4,000,000	0
Bank notes in circulation	489,280,100	0
Ditto of the Branch Banks	162,907,550	0
Bank notes to order	6,373,070	96
Receipts payable at sight	12,230,844	0
Treasury account current, creditor	72,958,959	58
Sundry accounts current	158,892,674	50
Ditto of the Branch Banks	25,214,239	0
Dividends payable	2,421,569	25
Discounts and sundry interests	803,030	76
Rediscounted during the last six months	557,492	0
Received on account of protested bills	75,381	63
Sundries	3,309,524	27
	1,045,542,796	9

Creditor.	f	c
Cash in hand	373,943,141	69
Cash in the Branch Banks	104,726,881	0
Commercial bills overdue	221,132	39
Commercial bills discounted but not yet due, of which 56,917,119f 51c were received from the Branch Banks	133,570,237	45
Ditto in the Branch Banks	151,146,476	0
Advanced on a deposit of bullion	1,783,000	0
Ditto by the Branch Banks	791,074	0
Advanced on public securities	35,671,036	10
Ditto by the Branch Banks	12,171,010	0
Advanced on railway securities	66,107,790	0
Ditto by the Branch Banks	21,718,904	0
Advanced to the State by the treaty 1848	70,000,000	0
Government Stock reserved	10,000,000	0
Ditto disposable	55,451,514	87
Hotel and furniture of the Bank	4,000,000	0
Landed property of the Branch Banks	3,841,518	0
Interest in the National Discount offices	37,000	0
Expenses of the management of the Bank and Branch Banks	31,483	0
Sundries	283,921	9
	1,045,542,796	9

Certified by the Governor of the Bank, Count D'Argout.

It appears from the preceding account that the cash in hand has diminished by 51,546,000f. The commercial bills discounted have increased by 52,131,000f. The advances on public securities have increased by 2,397,000f. The advances on railway securities have increased by 9,363,000f. The bank notes in circulation have increased by 25,332,000f. The balance to the credit of the Treasury has decreased by 15,065,000f. The sundry credits have decreased by 8,256,000f.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the indirect taxes and revenues of France during the first six months of 1853, which amounted to 411,809,000f, showing an increase of 22,312,000f as compared with those of the corresponding period of 1852, and of 48,149,000f as repects 1581. The follows are the items of those returns :—

	f
Registry duties, mortgages, &c.	119,791,000
Stamp duties	23,255,000
Import duties on corn	1,000
Import duties on merchandise	46,274,000
Import duties on colonial sugar	12,578,000
Import duties on foreign ditto	6,817,000
Export duties	1,688,000
Navigation dues	1,493,000
Sundry Customs duties and revenues	1,489,000
Salt Tax	14,794,000
Duty on liquors	55,582,000
Duty on domestic sugar	17,836,000
Sundry duties and receipts	17,897,000
Sale of tobacco, &c.	67,332,000
Do. of gunpowder	2,245,000
Postage of letters	22,562,000
Duty of 2 per cent. on money forwarded through the Post-office	586,000
Fares in mail coaches	216,000
Fares in mail packets	22,000
Duty on the transit of foreign correspondence	23,000
Occasional receipts	58,000
Total	411,809,000

The items which exhibit an increase, as compared with 1852, are :—Registry duties, of 15,512,000f; stamp duties, 972,000f; sundry Customs duties and revenues, 308,000f; salt tax, 602,000f; duty on liquors, 3,849,000f; ditto on domestic sugar; 560,000f; sale of tobacco, 3,973,000f; ditto of gunpowder, 246,000f; postage of letters, 1,334,000f; duty of 2 per cent. on money forwarded through the post-office, 30,000f; duty on the transit of foreign correspondence, 15,000f; and occasional receipts, 29,000f. In all 27,434,000f.

The dividend declared on Wednesday at the meeting of the London and Westminster Bank was at the rate of 6 per cent., and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The chairman (Mr Alderman Salomons) explained that the business of the establishment was making steady progress, the amount of deposits exhibiting a satisfactory increase. As this, however, was one of the occasions on which the directors present only a general statement, the full distribution of profits being left until the meeting in January, it was proposed not to enter further into that question. In answer to inquiries as to whether the private bankers had shown any disposition to relax their narrow and undignified policy of excluding the joint-stock banks from the clearing house, by which, in order to vex their rivals, they inflict equal annoyances on themselves, replies were given to the effect that renewed application had been made on behalf of the whole of the joint-stock banks, but that it had not met the anticipated success. Negotiations were, however, still going on, which might yet be brought to a satisfactory termination, and pending which it was not considered desirable to take any fresh measures for self-protection. In exceptional cases inconvenience was found to arise from the joint-stock banks not being admitted to the clearing of private banks, but their exclusion had not checked their prosperity, as the position of the several establishments clearly indicated. Meanwhile it was probably not too much to predict that, with the disappearance of old prejudices in all branches of business, the private bankers would, before long, rescind their resolution and make the required concession. The following is an abstract of the report :—"The directors have to report that the net profits of the last half-year, after making provision for all bad and doubtful debts, paying the income-tax, and setting apart 2,000*l* towards the new buildings in Lothbury and Bloomsbury, amount to 54,525*l* 8s 11d. Out of these profits the directors now declare a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital of 1,000,000*l*. After the payment of this dividend there will remain 24,525*l* 8s 11d to be added to the surplus fund, which will then amount to 133,689*l* 16s 9d.

"London and Westminster Bank, June 30, 1853.

Dr.	£	s	d	Cr.	£	s	d
To proprietors for paid-up capital	1,000,000	0	0	By Government stock and Exchequer bills	1,218,852	10	0
To amount due by the bank on deposits, circular notes, &c	6,219,817	19	7	By other securities, including bills discounted, loans to customers, &c	5,260,403	5	0
To rest, or surplus fund	199,164	7	10	By cash in hand	904,252	1	4
To net profits of the past half-year	54,525	8	11				
	7,383,507	16	4		7,383,507	16	4

Profit and Loss.

Dr.	£	s	d	Cr.	£	s	d
To total expenditure of the six establishments, including rent, taxes, salaries, stationary, &c.	20,812	15	1	By balance of unappropriated profits on the 31st of December, 1852	109,164	7	10
To payment of the dividend now declared, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the last half-year on the paid-up capital of 1,000,000*l*	30,000	0	0	By gross profits of the last half-year, after paying the income tax, making provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and setting apart 2,000*l* towards the new buildings in Lothbury and Bloomsbury	75,338	4	0
To balance of unappropriated profits	133,689	16	9				
	184,502	11	10		184,502	11	10
				By balance of unappropriated profits brought down	133,689	16	9

The dividend declared on Thursday at the meeting of the London Joint Stock Bank was at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The chair was occupied by Mr W. M. Christy, and the whole of the discussion was of a congratulatory nature. The course adopted of limiting the guarantee

fund to its present amount, viz., about 149,000*l*, with the exception of the addition of interest, as provided by the deed, was received with general approval.

At the annual meeting of the Union Bank of Australia, held on Wednesday, the dividend declared was 20 per cent. for the half-year, and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

On Saturday the fifth annual meeting of the Eastern Archipelago Company was held, and, all circumstances considered, the directors made a favourable report. The question as to the charter, raised by Sir James Brooke, has not yet been decided. The company possesses valuable coal-fields, and from an expenditure of 56,697*l* has already obtained coal to the amount of 19,622*l*. The demand to supply the steamers to Australia and China may be expected to increase largely, as the coal can be profitably wrought and delivered at the place of shipping in Borneo for about 5s 6d per ton. The chairman, Mr H. Hamilton Lindsay, explained that, although there was an income, no dividend would be declared nor any call made till the question of the charter was settled.

The half-yearly meeting of the St Katharine Dock Company was held on Wednesday. The report stated that the gross earnings of the half-year were 127,032*l* 3s 6d, and the expenditure, including interest, 79,467*l* 2s 8d—net earnings, 47,565*l* 0s 10d. The balance brought forward from the year 1852, after payment of the dividend declared in January last, amounted to 30,088*l* 16s 5d; which, added to the net earnings of the past half-year, gave an available balance to the credit of the company of 77,653*l* 17s 3d. The directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. upon the capital stock of the company for the half-year ended the 30th of June last the dividend payable would then amount to 38,796*l*, and leave a balance to be carried forward of 38,857*l* 17s 3d.

At a meeting of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, resolutions were passed confirming the purchase of the Cambridge and Chesterford lines, and for working the Bury extension.

We understand that an amalgamation of the Upper India Railway Company with the East Indian Company will shortly take place. The whole of the capital of the Upper India Railway will come in for a guarantee of interest from the India House.

On Wednesday a meeting of the Australian Agricultural Company was held. The Governor (Mr Brownrigg) stated that the coal mines were being progressively developed, and that the sales in January and February had doubled those of the same period last year. There had also been a fair demand for export. The price paid at the pit's mouth was 13s 6d per ton. The clip of wool had been secured, and the quantity, amounting to about 650 bales, exhibited on the average no material change.

The Australian Royal Mail Company held their adjourned meeting on Wednesday. It appears, by the profit and loss account, that the ordinary expenditure to the 30th of June last was 12,338*l*, while the receipts were only 4,967*l*, leaving an adverse balance of 7,351*l*, which, added to the sum disbursed for a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum in December last, namely, 5,673*l*, makes 13,024*l* to be carried against the general account of the company.

It is stated that Mr Barkly, prior to his departure for Jamaica, will receive the honour of Knighthood, with the decoration of a Civil Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

At the Inverness wool fair, the sales were limited, owing to the high prices demanded by the growers. From 20 to 30 per cent. on last year's prices, and even more, was offered, and, in many instances, refused—the sellers of the great lots being disposed to consign their wool to the commission agents at Liverpool.

On Thursday, at the weekly meeting of the Liverpool Dock Committee, Mr Thomas Bold made a motion for the change of the name of the "Bramley Moore" dock to that of "Sefton," owing to Mr Bramley Moore having opposed Mr Liddell at the last election for that borough. After considerable discussion, Mr Bold felt himself compelled to withdraw his motion.

At present the labour market is in such a state in Wiltshire, that one of the principal duties is to hear charges brought by the farmers against their servants for leaving their employment without notice. The labourers agree at the commencement of the winter to work for a year at a low rate of wages, and as harvest draws near refuse to work without an advance. Several warrants have been recently issued for the apprehension of some who have absconded.

On Tuesday afternoon a fearful gas explosion took place at Bootle village, near Liverpool, which resulted in the total destruction of the Sun Inn, the death of one man, and the infliction of severe injuries on two other persons.

We are happy to learn that Colonel Bentinck is progressing satisfactorily, and has been pronounced out of danger. Mr Wildbore, surgeon of his own regiment, remains in constant attendance upon him. The gallant colonel is still at Hyam's lodge.

A circular letter has been addressed to the electors of Canterbury, stating that as soon as the writ is issued, a candidate on independent principles will present himself for the purpose of soliciting their suffrages. The gentleman alluded to is Mr Charles Gilpin, a member of the Peace Society.

The relaxation of the Navigation Laws, and its result of Free-trade intercourse, have been strongly demonstrated by the advent at Falmouth in three days of no less than 135 vessels of all nations from every part of the world, independently, too, of such ships as received orders for ulterior destinations outside, from the agents of the consignees, and proceeded without dropping their anchors.

We learn from Havre that Mr Vanderbilt's monster steam yacht, North Star, excites as much curiosity and interest there as it did at Southampton. The noble proportions of this fine vessel, her peculiar construction, and splendid accommodations, command universal admiration, and Commodore Vanderbilt, a private gentleman, travelling in a vessel larger than many men-of-war, and with which no royal yacht can bear comparison, has raised the naval enterprise of the American citizens immensely in the eyes of the Havrais, constant as is their intercourse with the United States.

Messrs Little and Parsons, members of the Assembly of Newfoundland, have arrived in London, as appointed delegates, to communicate personally with the Colonial authorities on the affairs of the colony.

We understand that the Hon. E. V. Bligh, having been appointed to fill a diplomatic office in connection with the British Embassy at Berlin, will not appear as a candidate at the ensuing election for Canterbury, should the writ issue in the present session of Parliament.

The report of the commissioners of the British fisheries for 1852 has just been published. The combined accounts bring out a gross catch for the year of 602,660*l* barrels, being a result undoubtedly below a general average, and no less than 122,755*l* barrels below the gross catch of the previous year.

The Commissioners of Customs have issued orders to the collectors and controllers at the several ports throughout the United Kingdom, directing them to prepare and transmit, with all practicable despatch, a return, in detail, of all vessels which have been detained in quarantine during the five years ending the 1st of July inst., at the respective ports, specifying the name of each vessel, the date of her arrival, the port from which she last sailed, the duration of the voyage in days, the number of the crew and the passengers on board, the disease for which quarantine was imposed, the number of cases of sickness and of death during the voyage, and the number of sick on board when she arrived, the duration of quarantine imposed, and whether any and how many fresh cases of sickness occurred during the detention in quarantine.

The export of wheat, barley, and oats from the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies has been prohibited.

We understand that Lord Harrowby's Church-Building Acts Amendment Bill will not be proceeded with further during the present session.

The Cressy steam line-of-battle ship was launched at Chatham on Thursday.

Literature.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW. *No. CLXXXV., June*, 1853. John Murray, Albemarle street.

IT is said, and apparently with justice, that the quarterly journals are not so good as they were. We certainly no longer look for them with any anxiety. In fact, people cannot now wait three months to have the events of the day discussed, and almost every interesting subject as it arises is so thrashed and winnowed by the daily and weekly journals, that nothing is left the quarterlies but laborious gleanings. They have generally come to be collections of original essays, which depend entirely for their value on the talents of the writer, and may relate to any subject which a man of genius chooses to illustrate. The first article in the present number of the "Quarterly" is one of these, and it concerns the ancient, fabulous, and real history of Ireland. Though it gives a little information on the earliest chronicles of that country and on their authors, it is minute, trifling, dull, and far from interesting. It would be as appropriate at any other time as now, for the books it reviews were published in 1851; and Ireland, with its sorrows and its woes and its history, never less occupied the public mind than now. The writer admits that the subject is too dreary, too repulsive, too monotonous, to obtain popularity, but as he has employed his time over it, he hopes that the more "instructed and the more athirst for information will cease to undervalue or neglect it." On this theory, to know this repulsive subject is to value it, or as its worthlessness is ascertained it is to be the more admired. The writer has habituated himself to the study, but the people will never leave the present and the future to take a deep interest in the chronicles of Ireland. The writer of the second article, a review of Baron Haxthausen's "Etudes sur la Situation Intérieure, la Vie Nationale, et les Institutions Rurales de la Russie," does not know much of the author of the work, and fails to inform us of the date of his "etudes." The edition reviewed is the second, published in 1852, and as books of that description do not in general reach a second edition very soon in Germany, we must fix at some distant anterior period the date of the Baron's observations. The want of this precise information detracts from the value of the article, which otherwise smacks rather of ignorance and vulgarity. Here, however, is a good specimen of that characteristic of the official Russians—disregard of truth—mentioned in our journal last week, as having reached its acme in M. Nesselrode's despatch:—

THE RUSSIAN EMPEROR AND HIS SERVANTS.

The Emperor, our reporters all say, is chiefly pestered and impeded in his efforts for improvement by the thoroughly corrupt and demoralised nature of the instruments he has to employ, and especially of the Tschin—that organised bureaucratic class, forming a recognised grade of the inferior nobility, from which the civil servants of the administration are as invariably selected as were the soldiers and swineherds of ancient Egypt from two particular castes; in Russia these gentlemen not only cheat themselves, but do all in their power to suppress any tendency to honesty among the people. We have heard a liberal M.P., and enthusiastic supporter of the "civis Romanus" doctrine of a late foreign secretary, declare, after visiting St Petersburg, that Nicholas left on his mind the idea of one weighed down by the feeling that he is the one honest man in his dominions. The only way by which he keeps any kind of order is by making journeys at full gallop at the risk of his neck, coming upon the officials before they have time to alter the everyday state of things—promoting the efficient, and summarily degrading the remiss. We may mention one small specimen. The Emperor had received information that the naval stores at the arsenal of Cronstadt—like the water in the fountains at Charing Cross, or "the army" at Astley's—were carried in at the gate, entered by a clerk, taken out by a side-way, and brought in and entered again—each entry of course being charged to the Treasury with the full market price of the article. Determined to catch the culprits *flagrante delicto*, the steam of the imperial yacht was ordered to be got up forthwith—the Great Man in person embarked—but just as he was

nearing the port, a column of smoke was seen to rise from the dockyard, and in a few minutes all evidence of guilt was destroyed by the fire, which was meant to be as useful a respondent for everything missing as the cat in Dean Swift's Directions to Servants.

As far as knowledge of political science is concerned, the German author and the reviewer are worthy of each other; the former supposes "that manufactures employing only foreign raw materials to form goods for foreign markets are dangerous and hurtful," and bring no real profit "to the people engaged in them, and the latter supposes that all the rural labourers of Russia were essentially free men till they were made slaves by an ukase of the Czar Boris Godounoff, about 1601." Ukases cannot make men slaves; they must be reduced to very abject subjection before an ukase of the kind could have been thought of. The article has the merit of being well-timed, as Russia is now an object of general interest. It supplies some useful information of the organisation of the Russian community and of the agriculture of the country. Dreary articles on the "Oxford Commission" and on "Ecclesiastical Forgeries," and on "Count Ficquelmont's diatribes against Lord Palmerston's policy," which is vehemently endorsed by the reviewer, take up a large space. Such writing is a complete solution of the problem concerning the decline of the "Quarterlies." The two former must be left entirely to the few who are interested in these very special inquiries. The gist of the last is that Englishmen are no longer welcomed abroad, and that exiles from political oppression find refuge here; but the real question at issue here is entirely overlooked by the reviewer. That is, has the conduct of the Continental Government, or the conduct of the British Government under Lord Palmerston's guidance, led to the hostility between the Governments of the Continent and the people and institutions of England? The answer to Count Ficquelmont and the reviewer is, that the subjects of these Continental Governments are also in conflict with them, continually threatening their existence, while our people are tolerably contented, and never think of insurrection or rebellion. The reviewer and Count Ficquelmont and the stupid tyranny they defend or apologise for are the wrong things. The Continental Governments only meet with opposition both at home and abroad, because they have violated their duties and forgotten the end for which they exist. They have made government a matter of personal convenience and aggrandisement to themselves, and of great damage and injury to the public. The article has one merit in Tory eyes. It is truculent throughout against Whigs, Radicals, Liberals, and all classes who do not lie down quietly under such scandals as Corn-law rapacity and Hanau whippings. Of course it defends the ambitious policy of the Czar, who is threatening Europe with war, about the keepership of the key of a Church in Jerusalem. A digest and explanation of Professor Owen's latter discoveries in comparative anatomy, which will familiarise the world with the learned naturalist's pursuits; a favourable notice of "Lorenzo Benoni," which the reviewer says is the autobiography of Giovanni Ruffini, a native of Genoa, well known in England and France, in the latter of which he was an ambassador from Piedmont in 1848; and a petty, spiteful article on "Moore's Memoirs," complete the number. In the latter, both Moore himself and his editor are attacked, and certainly not without some reason. Both have palpably laid themselves open to such, but the reviewer worries and mangles his victims, and is more repulsively malignant towards the departed poet than the living statesman, who has found leisure amidst his high avocations to edit his friend's memoirs. Some curious and authentic information is given about the last days of Sheridan, which carries with it, if correct, a complete vindication of the conduct of George IV. to his friend Sheridan, and a severe attack on the Whigs, on the character of Moore, and on the veracity of his life of Sheridan. This part of the article is historical and severely personal, and cannot fail to make an impression and a sensation. It is too long to quote, and too minute to be advantageously abridged. It will make the article be read and spoken of. It is a party attack, which will call forth, probably, more than one reply. The "Review" publishes, too, the late Mr Murray's letter to Mr Wilmot Horton, about the destruction of Lord Byron's Memoirs, which, in relation to that circumstance, has an historical value. This article is the popular one of the number.

INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By G. G. GERVINUS, Professor of History, Heidelberg. *From the German.* Henry G. Bohn, York street, Covent garden.

How timid is guilt, and consciousness of guilt, when analysed, is found to be only a dread of physical suffering, or a sensibility of an opposition to opinion and a dread of suffering from others. When rulers persecute their subjects from an apprehension of their opinions, they betray their own timidity and their own guilt. Pretending to rule, they are the slaves of their own fears. A planter does not dread an insurrection of his ill-treated negroes more than the sovereigns of Europe dread the opposition of their subjects. The penalties they continually apply have no other origin nor warrant than their own fears. A striking example of their general foolishness is found in their prosecution of the author of the work at the head of this article. One less likely to set the world in a flame it is scarcely possible to conceive. A calm, quiet, abstract, and very philosophical view of the progress of society, tracing the operation of general laws, by noticing what society was at one age, and what it has become at another; similar changes having taken place in various countries about the same period—a similar progress in knowledge and a similar change in property occuring simultaneously. Gervinus was doing, in fact, for society at large, what Mr Malthus did for population and Adam Smith for wealth, demonstrating that it is governed by natural causes. Such a work is very little likely to cause insurrection and rebellion. To be sure Gervinus, from the general law pervading all time, draws the plain and harmless conclusion that these laws operate in short periods, are operating now day by day—industry being never suspended, whatever ministers may scheme and czars decree—and will operate, though ministers and czars ceased to exist. For this offence—if it be an offence—for teaching that there are laws which determine the progress of history, or society, of which history when most complete is only an imperfect representation, and by which KAISERS and CHURFURSTEN, as well as peasants and pot-boys, "live and move and have their being," Gervinus was prosecuted and punished, and would have been more severely punished, had not old usages stood betwixt him and modern governmental tyranny. His book makes no appeal to popular passions—deals not with present things—is a sketch of the long past, showing a certain uniformity of course, as an introduction to the present, and yet it has excited the wrath of the illustrious Grand Duke of Baden and other equally illustrious German princes, and on it was founded an accusation of attacking constitutional monarchy with the intention of deposing the lawful head of the State—i. e., the intention of showing that the Grand Duke of Baden and his confreres did not now actually make and mould society any more than Charlemagne moulded it into its present form, but went with it and were moulded by it. Philosophy, religion, and all must be dumb at the bidding of the Grand Duke of Baden and the German princes. Such an arrogant assumption of power—such a claim to set aside Providence and set themselves above it—can only hasten that decay they dread. Man cannot worship two masters, and if Grand Dukes of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, and men of that calibre, compel mankind to choose between them and Providence, between them and Nature, there can be no doubt as to which master the Germans will speedily serve. We see nothing striking, much less alarming, in the "Introduction to History." It is a well-written essay on the progress of politics, but nothing more, and would certainly have attracted no peculiar attention, either in or out of Germany, had the Sovereigns not prosecuted it as an attempt to put down power, which all men are beginning to think is inimical to social welfare. Without intending it—intending, in fact, the very reverse—they have promoted the progress which thwarts their will and undermines their power. The book now needs no recommendation to be read; they have strongly recommended it to the whole world. Their prosecution is the best of advertisements.

SAMUEL JOHNSON. By THOMAS CARLYLE. Chapman and Hall, Piccadilly.

MESSRS CHAPMAN and HALL intend to publish a new series of "Readings for Travellers," to consist of original works of novelty and reprints of interest, and they have begun with this work of Mr Carlyle. It appeared in "Fraser's Magazine" 21 years ago. The subject is of great importance to literary men, and Mr Carlyle's paper is universally interesting. At the same time it is from beginning to end on stilts. It is quite a Munchausen kind of an exaggeration, whether Boswell or Johnson be Mr Carlyle's subject. A gentleman who is so earnest in preaching respect for truth—making the word the man—ought to respect it himself, for hero-worship or poetry no more justifies exaggeration, which is falsehood, than a deference to the little-great men of the hour. Johnson is set down as the greatest man of England, the prophet of the English, appointed to be the ruler of the British nation for a season, the last of the Tories, the man "who made Pitt administrations, continental subsidies, and Waterloo victories, possible." His battles with life are described as heroic. Every struggling Irish hodman seeking his living has a similar and an equal battle to fight, and if he lives unpensioned he comes out of it more victorious than a Johnson. Mr Carlyle shares the common error of literary men, of rating their influence and the literary character much too high. They only share with many others—with inventors, skilful workmen, enterprising merchants, great manufacturers, clever navigators, and hard-working men of all kinds, each in his station—for it requires now no demonstration that in the great scheme called division of labour all employments are about equally useful—literary men only share with all others the task of impelling and guiding society. A Johnson or a Carlyle may have more influence than a host of red tapists, but he has not as much influence as a Watt or an Arkwright. The inventor of the steam engine and the spinning-jenny had much more to do with making continental subsidies and Waterloo victories possible than a Johnson—except that every antecedent member of a particular society, by the mere fact of his existence, may be said to have been equally necessary to that condition. Johnson no more made Waterloo possible than "Rénny Dear" or "Dr Levitt." In a gentleman so averse from cant as Mr Carlyle, continual cant about hero-worship and about literature is inexcusable. His gross exaggeration of individuals and things is nothing but Carlyle cant, and a puffing of particular men and certain things for which Mr Carlyle supposes he has an affection. Nevertheless the "Magazine" article is well worthy of being preserved in this more durable form, if it be only for its singularity, and of having a wider circulation. We commend to all readers a just attack in it on the manner of writing history, and agree with Mr Carlyle that history can only be found in biographies, but not the biographies exclusively of literary men, warriors, and statesmen. The every-day workers—the great and the busy multitude—the men who repeat blow after blow, and lift stone after stone, or place type after type—fashion society, and we shall never know "its inner life" from studying only the mad ambition that marks its own destructive path in blood, or the erratic genius whose gleams at most and at best only show, as it comes into collision with society, the way in which the workers are impelling it. For the great care which Mr Carlyle has taken to bring permanently under notice the affectionate and kind heart of the "Great Bear," the world will owe him a debt of gratitude as redeeming humanity from one of the many impertinent general condemnations in which—when the present time is concerned—no one joins more furiously and more besottedly than Mr Carlyle. He exaggerates enormously particular virtues or particular men that he may condemn the species.

KAFFRARIA AND ITS INHABITANTS. By the Rev. FRANCIS FLEMING, M.A., Chaplain to Her Majesty's forces in King William's town. Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill.

KAFFRARIA has a very great present interest for the public, on account

of the war which has been just brought to a close; and will have an enduring interest, as bringing us continually into contact with men who are amongst the least civilised on the face of the globe. Mr Fleming has been favourably placed for learning something of the land and the people, and he has profited by his opportunities to supply a neat and very readable, though slight, account of both. He informs us of the natural history of the one, and what he has seen of the other. The illustrations are from drawings by the author, and realise his description of the country. We miss, however, one referred to, as indicating the attire of the women and their mode of nursing. The book will help to guide those who have in future to regulate the policy to be pursued at the Cape.

TEN MONTHS AMONG THE TENTS OF THE TUSKI. By Lieutenant W. H. HOOPER, R.N. *With a Map and Illustrations.* John Murray, Albemarle street.

LIEUT. HOOPER has opened for us a new page of human history. He lived for a whole winter with the inhabitants of the Polar regions, and describes their existence. The Plover, in which ship he was, and her achievements in search of Sir John Franklin, are referred to in the book, and we get from it sketches of the Esquimaux at once far more unfriendly and more savage than the Tuski. From these the Plover's crew received nothing but kindness. They formed friendships, exchanged gifts, shared in each other's feasts and amusements, taught each other games, and were quite happy together. Mr Hooper gives a very lively picture of the affection of the Tuski mothers for their children, and of the attention of the women to their household cares, and of their kindness to strangers, though it is darkened by some odious customs, such as putting the aged to death. The food, dirt, &c., of the Tuski are disgusting enough, but under a very rough outside they wear kindly as well as passionate hearts. Lieut. Hooper knew how to manage them; he could rough it in some measure like themselves, and he got on well with the Tuski. With the Esquimaux, when the boat expedition began, his party was not so successful; but that might be owing to the insignificance of their force, which made them appear an easy prey, and might make them encourage attacks by too much precaution. The narrative is lively, and the book full of adventures. We give a specimen of the reading to be found in it, and of the manners of the people:—

A TUSKI FEAST.

First was brought in on a huge wooden tray a number of small fish, uncooked, but intensely frozen. At these all the natives set to work, and we essayed, somewhat ruefully, it must be confessed, to follow their example, but, being all unused to such gastronomic process, found ourselves, as might be expected, rather at a loss how to commence. From this dilemma, however, our host speedily extricated us, by pratical demonstration of the correct mode of action, and under his certainly very able tuition we shortly became more expert. But alas! a new difficulty was soon presented; our native companions, we presume, either made a hasty bolt of each morsel, or had perhaps a relish for the flavour of the viands now under consideration. Not so ourselves; it was sadly repugnant to our palates, for, aided by the newly-acquired knowledge that the fish were in the same condition as when taken from the water, uncleaned and unembowelled, we speedily discovered that we could neither bolt nor retain the fragments which, by the primitive aid of teeth and nails, we had rashly detached from our piscatorial share.

It was to no purpose that our host pressed us to "fall to;" we could not manage the consumption of this favourite preparation (or rather lack thereof), and succeeded with difficulty in evading his earnest solicitations.

The next course was a mess of green stuff, looking as if carefully chopped up, and this was also hard frozen. To it was added a lump of blubber, which the lady presiding, who did all the carving, dexterously cut into slices with a knife like a cheesemonger's, and apportioned out at different quarters of the huge tray before mentioned, which was used throughout the meal, together with a modicum of the grass-like stuff, to the company; the only distinction in favour of the strangers and guests of high degree being that their slices were cut much thinner than for the rest. We tasted this compound, and.....we didn't like it; at this no one will wonder; the blubber speaks for itself, and the other stuff, which really was not very unpalatable, we discovered in after-times to be *the unruminated food of reindeer* which had been slaughtered; at least, so we were told, but I am not quite clear on this point. Our dislike to the dish had no offensive effect upon our host, who only seemed to be astonished at our strange want of taste, and with the rest of the guests, soon cleared the board, the managing dame putting the finishing stroke by a rapid sweep of her not too scrupulously clean fingers over the dish, by way of clearing off the fragments, to prepare for the reception of the next delicacy. After this interesting operation she conveyed her digits to her mouth, and, engulfing them for a brief period, withdrew them quite in apple-pie order once more.

The board was now again replenished, this time with viands less repellent to our unnurtured taste. Boiled seal and walrus flesh appeared, and our hospitable friends were greatly relieved when they beheld us assist in the consumption of these items, which, being utterly devoid of flavour, were distasteful only from their extreme toughness and mode of presentation, but we did not, of course, desire to appear too singular or squeamish. Next came a portion of whale's flesh, or, rather, whale's skin; this was perfect ebony in hue, and we discovered some apprehensions respecting its fitness as an article of food; but our fears were groundless. It was cut and recut crosswise into diminutive cubes; venturing upon one of which we were agreeably surprised to find it possessing a cocoa-nut flavour, like which also it ate, "very short;" indeed so much astonished were we on this occasion that we had consumed a very considerable number of these cubes, and with great relish too, before we recovered from our wonder. This dish was ever afterwards a favourite with me. On its disappearance a very limited quantity of boiled reindeer meat, fresh and fat, was served up, to which we did ample justice; then came portions of the gum of the whale, in which the ends of the bone lay still embedded, and I do not hesitate to declare that this was perfectly delicious, its flavour being, as nearly as I can find a parallel, like that of cream cheese. This, which the Tuski call their sugar, was the wind-up to the repast and ourselves, and we were fain to admit that, after the rather unpleasant auspices with which our feast commenced, the finale was by no means to be contemned.

MASTER AND MAN: *A dialogue.* By HENRY BOOTH, Esq. John Chapman, Strand.

IN plain and perspicuous language, and with good common sense, in a mild, gentlemanly manner, Mr Booth discusses, in a dialogue between a master and a labourer, some of the most important subjects which influence the social condition, not merely of the industrious, but of all classes. Education, competition, capital and labour, emigration, poor laws, luxury, with the ballot and the franchise, are the subjects Mr Booth treats of. There is no great degree of novelty in his remarks; but they are all animated by a kindly spirit, which generally leads to correct thinking. The book is intended for the instruction of workmen, and it will answer its end as much by its winning gentleness as its theoretical remarks. What is wanted in society to bring into harmony the relation discussed by Mr Booth—of which the foundation lies in the division of labour—in the great fact that some men can invent, direct, and organise, and others manipulate and complete better than the organiser—is less a knowledge of the source of this relation, though that is necessary, than the spirit of kindness. Unfortunately the relation is yet vitiated by ancient slavery; but as this and its consequences are outgrown and forgotten, the natural relation will come into full and fair play, and master and man will only designate and distinguish those who work chiefly with the head from those who work mostly with the hand, though both will use head and hand. They will then probably work together in a friendly way, and will get about equal rewards.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Remarks on the Purchase of Landed Property. By G. J. Rhodes. Effingham Wilson.
Imminent Depreciation of Gold. By W. Austin. Effingham Wilson.
Monsieur Louis Bonaparte au Confessionnal. Effingham Wilson.
City Committee for Reform of the Customs. Rickerby, Sherbourne lane.
Money Penny, or the Heart of the World. By C. Mathews. Clarke, Beeton, and Co.
Robert Owen's Rational Quarterly Review. Clayton and Son.
Correspondence of D. Bratiano with Lord Dudley Stuart on the Danubian Principalities. Ireland, Manchester.

To Readers and Correspondents.

☞ Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

MR HALL's communication on the Customs' Act has been received, but want of space prevents its insertion this week.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(*From the Gazette.*)

AN ACCOUNT, *pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Saturday the 16th day of July*, 1853:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

	£.		£.
Notes issued	31,549,855	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	17,530,701
		Silver bullion	19,154
	31,549,855		31,549,855

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, Including Dead Weight Annuity	13,787,233
Rest	3,240,220	Other Securities	13,064,310
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	2,252,814	Notes	7,661,795
Other Deposits	13,422,004	Gold and Silver Coin	473,493
Seven Day and other Bills	1,468,893		
	34,956,931		34,956,931

Dated the 21st July, 1853. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£.	*Assets.*	£.
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	25,296,953	Securities	26,268,643
Public Deposits	2,252,814	Bullion	18,022,348
Other or private Deposits	13,422,004		
	41,051,771		44,291,991

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,240,220l, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week exhibit—

An increase of Circulation of	£80,823
A decrease of Public Deposits of	1,620,516
A decrease of Other Deposits of	86,619
A decrease of Securities of	1,355,893
A decrease of Bullion of	240,326
An increase of Rest of	30,083
A decrease of Reserve of	311,407

The presents returns show an *increase* of *circulation*, 80,823*l*; a *decrease* of *public deposits*, 1,620,516*l*; a *decrease* of *private deposits*, 86,619*l*; a *decrease* of *securities*, 1,355,893*l*; a *decrease* of *bullion*, 240,326*l*; an *increase* of *rest*, 30,083*l*; and a *decrease* of *reserve*, 311,407*l*. The further decrease of bullion in these accounts was to be expected from the fall of the exchanges, and the state of the money market we noticed last week. This week we have to record the arrival of a considerable sum of bullion, though whether that will all find its way into the Bank is doubtful. The other peculiar feature of the returns is the large reduction of securities, 1,355,893*l*, of which 740,000*l* are public securities and 615,893*l* are private securities. The Government securities, of which we had to notice the increase last week, have been speedily diminished.

The money market is easy without any alteration in the terms. Money is taken on call at 2½, and the best bills are discounted at 3 to 3¼. An opinion, however, begins to prevail, founded on the probability of our having to buy a large quantity of corn, and

on the certainty that business, should peace not be interrupted, must be much extended, that money will be considerably dearer, and bets are offered that it will be as dear as 5 per cent. before Christmas. We mention the opinion without endorsing it, though the activity everywhere observable in business is on its side.

The exchanges have not further receded, and remain steady to-day.

The funds have been getting up all the week, and remain unaltered to-day. Consols are 98⅜ to ½, and have been so all day. The general opinion that peace will be preserved has had a favourable effect, and all kinds of securities have improved. The French funds came ¼ per cent. higher to-day from Paris, and all kinds of shares proportionably increased. The assurance that peace will be preserved has thus increased the value of much property. The railway market has shared in the general improvement, though business has not been very active. Money is rather more in demand on the Stock Exchange than it was, but the demand is not active. The following is our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols every day of the week, and the closing price of the other principal stocks last Friday and this day:—

CONSOLS.

	Money Lowest	Highest	Account Lowest	Highest
Saturday	97⅝	98	97⅝	97⅞
Monday	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
Tuesday	98	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛*
Wednesday	98⅛	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜
Thursday	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
Friday	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝

* 11th August account.

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
3 per cent consols, account	97⅞ ⅛	98⅜ ⅝
— — money	shut	98⅝ ⅜
3½ per cents	101⅛ 1	101⅛ ⅜
3 per cent reduced do.	98⅛ ⅜	99⅛ ½
Exchequer bills, large March	2s dis 5s pm	par 3s pm
— — June	2s dis 5s pm	par 3s pm
Bank stock	228 9	228 9
East India stock	256 9	255½ 8
Spanish 3 per cents	46 ½	47½ ⅜
— 3 per cents new def.	22½ ¼	23 ⅛
Portuguese 4 per cents	40½ 1½	43 4
Mexican 3 per cents	26⅜ ½	26½ ⅜
Dutch 2½ per cents	63½ 4½	64 5
— 4 per cents	96 7	97 8
Russian, 4½ stock	99½ 100½	100½ 1½
Sardinian stock	93½ 4½	95 6
Peruvian 4½	82 4	83 5
— deferred	58 60	58 60
New Peruvian Scrip	2 1 dis	2 1 dis
Venezuela	38 40	37 9
Spanish Certif.	5⅝ 6	5⅝ 6½

We subjoin our usual list of the closing prices of the principal railway shares last Friday and this day:—

RAILWAYS.

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices. This day.
Bristol and Exeter	101 2	101 3
Caledonians	67½ 8	68½ 9
Eastern Counties	12½ 13	12½ 13⅛
East Lancashire	71½ 2½	72½ 3½
Great Northern	85 6	86½ 7½
Great Western	88⅝ 9½	89½ 90½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	76½ 7	77⅛ 8
London and Blackwall	8⅛ 9	8¾ 9¼
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	163½ 4	164¼ 5½
London & North Western	114⅝ 15½	115⅛ 16
London and South Western	89 90	89¾ 90½
Midlands	70⅝ 1	71⅛ 2
North British	32½ 3½	33 4
North Staffordshire	4⅛ ⅛ dis	4⅛ ⅛ dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	48½ 9½	50 1
South Eastern	70¼ 1	71½ 2½
South Wales	35⅝ 6½	35⅞ 6⅝
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	68 9	69 70
York and North Midland	58 9	60 1
FRENCH SHARES.		
Northern of France	35 ⅛	35 ⅛ x d
Do. 20/3 pr et. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	14 15	14 ⅛ x d
Paris and Rouen	41 3	43⅛ 4⅛
Paris and Strasbourg	36⅝ ⅛	37 ⅛ x int
Rouen and Havre	19 20	19⅛ 20⅛
Dutch Rhenish	2 1⅛ dis	2 1⅛ dis
Paris and Lyons	16⅛ ⅛ pm	17 ⅛ x d
Lyons and Mediterranean	...	...
East Indian	5 ⅛ pm	5 ⅛ pm x int
Dijon and Besancon	par 1 pm	⅛ 1 pm x int
Madras	⅛ 2 pm x int	2 ⅛ pm x int
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	4 5 pm	4⅛ 5⅛ pm
Paris and Orleans	42 4	44 6
Western of France	8⅛ 9 pm	9⅛ 10 pm
India Peninsular	1⅛ 1⅝ pm x int	1⅝ 2 pm x int
Grand Junction of France	⅛ ⅜ pm	⅛ 1 pm x int
Central of France	⅛ 1 pm	1⅛ 2 pm

The prevalent belief in favour of peace was not disturbed by the statements in second editions to-day, which were supposed to rest on doubtful authority, though they caused attention to be momentarily attracted to the subject. The conviction is so strong that peace must not be interrupted for such a cause as has lately threatened it, that all men readily believe the statement that it will not be, and disbelieve all statements to the contrary. Diplomacy may have had an arduous task to reconcile the conflicting claims of the Czar and the Sultan, without casting a slur on the honour of either; but the disposition of the mass of society is so determinedly peaceful, that diplomacy has felt it necessary to preserve peace. The will, generated by the public conviction that war is wholly unwarranted, has found a way, and the general belief that there will be no war only does credit to the praiseworthy exertions of the diplomatists.

The following are the arrivals of gold in the week from Australia:—The Woolloomooloo with 49,000 ounces, value about 196,000*l*; and the Geelong with 38,000 ounces, valued at 152,000*l*. The Cornelius, from Portland Bay, is also reported, with a small quantity of gold.

The known exports of bullion by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Indus were 109,900*l*, of which the principal portion is silver for Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, and China. Of gold 15,000*l* is for Alexandria, and 10,000*l*. for Hong-Kong.

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.		
Paris	July 21	f.25 2½	3 days' sight	
		24 62½	3 months' date	
		—	1 —	
Antwerp	— 21	f.25 5	3 days' sight	
Amsterdam	— 19	fl11 80	3 days' sight	
		11 72½	2 months' date	
Hamburg	— 19	m13 2½	3 days' sight	
		13 1	3 months' date	
St Petersburg	— 15	38 3-16d	3 —	
Madrid	— 16	51 15-160d	3 —	
Lisbon	— 9	54½d	3 —	
Gibraltar	— 6	51½d to 51¾d	3 —	
New York	— 9	9 to 9¼ per cent pm	60 days' sight	
Jamaica	June 27	1½ per cent pm	30 —	
		1 —	60 —	
		par	90 —	
Havana	— 29	9½ to 10 per cent pm	90 —	
Rio de Janeiro	— 14	29d	90 —	
Bahia	— 18	28¾d to 29d	60 and 90 days' sight	
Pernambuco	— 20	29d	60 —	
Buenos Ayres	— 2	2⅝d	60 —	
Singapore	May 14	—	60 days' sight	
		4s 9d	6 months' sight	
Ceylon	— 27	—	1 —	
		—	3 —	
		3 per cent. dis	6 —	
Bombay	— 30	—	1 —	
		—	3 —	
		2s 1½d to 2s 1 3-16d	6 —	
Calcutta	June 3	2s 1⅝d to 2s 1¾d	6 —	
		—	3 —	
		—	1 —	
California	— 1	47 to 47¼d	60 days' sight	
Hong Kong	May 5	5s 1d to 5s 6d	6 months' sight	
Mauritius	— 9	2½ per cent. dis.	90 days' sight	
Sydney	April 20	1 per cent. pm.	30 days' sight	
Valparaiso	May 31	49d to 49½d	60 to 90 days' sight	

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the last tariff) which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25·17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25·02½, it follows that gold is about 0·58 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is about 426¼ per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13·54; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13·32, it follows that gold is 1·05 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110 per cent.; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0·42 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a small profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

PRICES OF BULLION.	£	s	d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard) per ounce	3	17	9
Mexican dollars	0	4	11⅞
Silver in bars (standard)	0	5	1½

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 8 per cent	...	228	229	229 8	...	229
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	98⅛ ⅝	98⅛ ⅝	98⅛ 9½	99⅛ 9	98⅝ ⅝	99⅛
3 per Cent Consols Anns.	98 7⅛	97⅞ 8	98⅛ ⅜	98⅝	98⅛ ⅝	98⅜ ½
3 per Cent Anns., 1726	...	...	...	...	99½	99⅝
3½ per Cent Anns.	101 100⅝	100⅝ 1½	101⅛ ⅜	101⅛ ⅜	101⅛	101⅛
New 5 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	5 13-16	...	5 13-16	5 13-16	5⅞	5⅞
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	5 9-16	...	5 9-16	5⅛	...	5⅛
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	...	258	258½ 8	...	257 5	258
Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 1000*l*	...	21s 6s p	...	...	22s 7s p	23s 7s p
Ditto under 500*l*	25s p	...	21s 5s p	...	...	...
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent	115½	...	115 ⅛	115⅛	116 5⅛	...
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Anns. 1751	...	...	100 xd	...	...	...
Bank Stock for act, Aug 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 p Cent Cons. for acct, Aug 11	97⅝ ⅛ xd	97⅛ 8 xd	98⅛ ⅛	98⅛ ⅛	98⅛	98⅛ ⅛
India Stock for acct Aug 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchq. Bills, 1000*l* ...id	2 d 1s p	1s p 2 d	2 d 2s p	1 d 2s p	par 3s p	par
Ditto 500*l* —	2 d 1s p	1s p 2 d	2s p	1 d 2s p	par 3s p	par
Ditto Small —	2 d 2s p	1s p 2 d	1 d 2s p	1 d 2s p	par 3s p	par
Ditto Advertised—	...	...	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris July 18	London July 20	Paris July 19	London July 21	Paris July 20	London July 22
	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
4½ per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept.	102 60	...	102 60	...	103 0	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 June and 22 December	78 30	...	78 20	...	78 65	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2670 0	...	2710 0	...	2705 0	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 2½	...	25 0	...	25 2½	...
Ditto 3 months	24 82½	...	24 82½	...	24 82½	...

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

		Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Price July 23	Amer. Prices July 1
	₱ cent					
United States Bonds	6	1868	65,000,000	Jan. and July	110	
—	6	1862	...	—	103	113½
— Certificates	6	1867–8	...	—	110	121½
Alabama	Sterling	5	1888	9,000,000	—	86	
Illinois	6	1870	10,000,000	—		
Kentucky	6	1868	4,250,000	—		
Maryland ...	Sterling	6	1888	3,000,000	—		
Massachussetts ...	Sterling	5	1868	3,000,000	April and Oct.	107	
Mississippi	6	1861 / 1866 / 1871	2,000,000	May and Nov.		
—	5	1850–8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.		
New York	5	1862	13,124,270	Quarterly	92 xd	
Ohio	6	1875	19,000,000	Jan. and July		117
Pennsylvania	5	1854–70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.	86½	
South Carolina	5	1866	3,000,000	Jan. and July	100½	
Virginia	6	1886	7,000,000	—		
United States Bank Shares ...		1866	35,000,000	—		
New York City...	5	1860 / 1866	9,600,000	Quarterly		

Exchange at New York 109½ 10

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
			£.	£. s. d.	
2,000	3l 10s	Albion	500	50 0 0	94
50,000	7l 14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign ...	100	11 0 0	...
10,000	6l p c & bs	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	50
24,000	12s 6d	Atlas	50	5 15 0	22½
3,000	4l p cent	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	23½ xd
12,000	7s 6d	BritishCommercial	50	5 0 0	7
20,000	6l p cent	Church of England	50	2 0 0	3½
5,000	5l p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	20½
...	4l	County	100	10 0 0	12l
...	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	20 xd
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	7½
...	4½ p cent	Equity and Law	100	5 0 0	5½
20,000	5l p cent	English and Scottish Law Life ...	50	2 12 6	4½
4,651	20s	European Life	20	All	20½
...	4l p cent	Family Endowment	100	4 0 0	4
...	...	General	5	...	5½
1,000,000	6l p cent	Globe	8tk.	...	153
20,000	5l p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	61½ xd
2,400	12½ p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	...
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	...
13,483	1l 4s & bs	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	62
50,000	2s & 2s bs	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	4½
10,000	...	Law Life	100	10 0 0	56
20,000	...	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	5½
3,900	10s & bs	London Fire	25	12 10 0	31
31,000	10s & bs	London Ship	25	12 10 0	31
10,000	15s p sh	Marine	100	15 0 0	26½
10,000	4l 4l p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	3
7,848	5l p c & bs	Minerva	20	2 0 0	6
...	...	Monarch	5	1 0 0	1½
25,000	5l p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	2½
10,000	...	National Provincial	5	1 0 0	1½
10,000	6l p cent	New Equitable	10	1 0 0	1½
30,000	6l p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 0 0	3½ xd
...	...	Pelican	...	...	45
...	...	Phœnix	...	...	...
40,000	5l p cent	Professional Life	6½	0 10 0	½
2,500	1l 5s & bns	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	41
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	8½
689,220	6l p c & bs	Royal Exchange	8tk.	All	245 xd
...	6½l	Sun Fire	...	...	...
4,000	1l 10s	Do. Life	...	...	65
25,000	4l p c & bs	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	5
5,000	2l 5s share	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	45½
...	5l p cent	Victoria Life	...	4 12 6	5½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
			£.	£. s. d.	
22,500	6l per ct	Australasia	40	40 0 0	81 ½
20,000	6l per ct	British North American ...	50	50 0 0	60
40,000	...	Chartered Bank of Asia... ...	25	5 0 0	4¼
50,000	...	ChrtdBnk, India Austral., & China	20	2 0 0	3
20,000	3l per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	18 xd
...	6l per ct	Commercial of London... ...	100	20 0 0	...
...	...	Eng. Scot. & Austral. Chrtd. ...	...	10 0 0	10½
...	...	London Chrtd. Bank of Austral	20	15 0 0	17½
15,000	6l pc & 2pcbs	London and County	50	20 0 0	...
5,000	...	Ditto, Scrip	...	10 0 0	...
60,000	6l p c & bs	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	...
50,000	6l p c & bs	London and Westminster ...	100	20 0 0	37½
10,000	6l pc & 2pcb	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	...
10,000	5l per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	...
20,000	4l per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	...
24,000	8l pc & bs	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	25	25 0 0	49
20,000	8l per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	50½
4,000	8l per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	...
12,000	6l per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	...
50,000	...	RoyalAustral.Bk&GoldImp.Com.	5	1 0 0	...
8,000	8l per ct	South Australia	25	25 0 0	46½ x all
34,000	6½ per ct	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	79½
8,000	6½ per ct	Ditto Ditto	...	2 10 0	8½
60,000	7 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	19½ xd
18,000	...	Union of Madrid...	40	40 0 0	...

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share.
£			£.	£.	
818,400	4 p cent	Commercial	8tk.	...	...
2,065,658	6½ p cent	East and West India	8tk.	...	...
3,638,210	5 p cent	London	8tk.	...	134½ xd
1,382,752	4 p cent	St Katharine	8tk.	...	100½ xd
7,500	3½ p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	...
400,000	...	Victoria	20	4 0 0	6½

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short	11 16	11 16½	11 16	11 16½
Ditto	2 ms	11 18	11 18½	11 18	11 18½
Rotterdam	—	11 18½	...	11 18½	11 18½
Antwerp	—	25 20	25 25	25 20	25 22½
Brussels	—	25 20	25 25	25 20	25 22½
Hamburg	—	13 5½	13 6½	13 6½	13 7
Paris	short	25 0	25 5	25 0	25 5
Ditto	2 ms	25 22½	25 25	25 25	25 25
Marseilles	—	25 25	25 27½	25 22½	25 27½
Frankfort on the Main	—	119½	119¾	119½	119¾
Vienna	—	10 59	11 2	10 55	10 58
Trieste	—	11 3	11 8	10 57	11 0
Petersburg	—	37½	37¾	37½	37¾
Madrid	—	50	...	50	50...
Cadiz	—	50½	...	50½	50¾
Leghorn	—	29 60	70	29 65	70
Genoa	—	25 32½	25 35	25 32½	25 37½
Naples	—	41¼	...	41¾	...
Palermo	—	124½	125	124½	125
Messina	—	124½	125½	125	125½
Lisbon	—	53½	53¾	53½	53¾
Oporto	—	53½	53¾	53½	53¾
Rio Janeiro	60 ds sgt	...	...	...	...
New York	—	...	...	...	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds...	...	...	...	97½	...	...
Brazilian, 5 per cent	...	...	100¼	101½	...	101½ 2
Ditto 4½ per cent. 1852	98½ 9	...	99	99½	...	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839 ...	...	101	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 1843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuba, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish, 3 per cent, 1825	85½	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	106½	106½	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador	5½	...	...	...	...	...
Grenada, 1½ per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 coup.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	...	0	...
Greek Bonds, red	9 ¼	9½	9½	...	...	...
Ditto blue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent	...	26½	26¾	27 6½	26¼	26¾ 7½
Peruvian 4½ per cent....	...	...	...	83½	...	...
Ditto Scrip	...	...	...	...	...	1 d
Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese, 5 per cent converted, 1841 ...	...	...	...	45	47¾ 7	...
Ditto 4 per cent	...	41½ ¾	42	43	43¾	43 ¾
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling ...	117 ¼	117	118 ¼	...	...	119
Ditto 4½ per cent	100¼	100¼	...	100½	...	100¾
Sardinian, 5 per cent...	...	94½ ¾	94¾ 5½	94¾ 5½	96	...
Spanish 3 per cent	...	46¾	46¾ 7	...	47¼ ½	47¾
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	23½	23½ ¾	23½ ¾	23	23¼ ¼	23 ¼
Ditto Passive converted	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded ...	5½ pc	5½ pc	...	...	6 pc	6 ¼ pc
Swedish Loan, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela 3½ per cent Bonds	...	...	...	37	...	...
Ditto Deferred, 1 per cent...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian, 5 per cent. 10 gu. per £ sterling	...	...	...	87	...	...
Belgian 2½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders...	...	...	...	64¾	65	...
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	96¾ ½	...	...	97¼ ¾	97½	98 7½
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 18th July, INDIA, *via* Marseilles—Calcutta, June 3; Madras, 9; Bombay, May 30; Ceylon, June 14; Alexandria, July 7; Corfu, 8; Malta, 12.

On 18th July, AMERICA, per Niagara steamer, *via* Liverpool—Montreal, July 4; New York, 5; Boston, 6; Halifax, 8.

On 18th July, HAVANA, June 29, *via* United States.

On 7th March; WEST INDIES and PACIFIC, per Orinoco steamer, *via* Southampton—Honduras, June 11; Grey Town, 16; Carthagena, 25; Demarara, 25; Trinidad, 25; Barbadoes, 27; Hayti, 26; Jamaica, 27; Antigua, 30; St Thomas July 2; Valparaiso, May 31; Callao, June 10.

On 19th July, AUSTRALIA, per Woolcomooloo, *via* Deal—Sydney, April 20; Melbourne, 16.

On 14th July, AMERICA, per Baltic steamer, *via* Liverpool—Montreal, July 7; New York, 9.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON.

On 23th July (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, and CHINA, *viâ* Marseilles.

On 26th July (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Baltic steamer, *via* Liverpool.

On 27th July (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, *via* Southampton.

On 29th July (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Africa steamer, *via* Liverpool.

On 30th July (evening), for MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, SIERRA LEONA, and WEST COAST OF AFRICA, per Hope steamer, *via* Plymouth.

On 2nd August (morning), for WEST INDIES, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c., (HONDURAS excepted: mail to this place 17th of each month only), per steamer, *via* Southampton.

* If addressed "*Via* United States."

Mails Due.

JULY 20.—China, Singapore, and Straits.

JULY 26.—America.

JULY 26.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.

JULY 26.—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.

JULY 28.—West Coast of Africa.

AUGUST 1.—West Indies.

AUGUST 1.—Mexico and Havana.

August 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
August 4.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
August 4.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
August 16.—Brazils and River Plate.
August 16.—West Indies.
August 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)]

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs	86,390	2,285	10,951	159	2,849	274
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average, July 16.....	49 8	28 11	20 11	34 10	40 5	31 8
— — 9.....	47 8	29 2	20 6	35 11	40 8	35 0
— — 2.....	47 3	29 10	20 6	32 6	40 1	35 10
— June 25.....	46 11	29 3	20 1	32 8	39 5	34 9
— — 18.....	45 7	29 1	18 11	30 11	38 11	34 6
— — 11.....	43 11	29 10	18 10	34 9	38 1	34 9
Six weeks' average.....	46 9	29 4	19 11	33 7	39 7	35 3
Same time last year	41 0	27 6	19 11	31 0	32 11	32 0
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee and Perth,

In the week ending July 13, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and ryemeal	Peas and peameal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck-wheat & buckwht meal
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Foreign ...	96,942	18,127	7,387	1,660	180	8,295	11,154	...
Colonial...	2,613	...	438	...	562	...	...	...
Total ...	99,555	18,127	7,825	1,660	742	8,295	11,154	...

Imports of week ..... 147,460 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The corn market was firm to-day, and wheat was held for an advance of 1s, which was in some instances obtained. A good business has been done in the week in floating cargoes, which have been sold in most cases at an advance of from 1s to 2s on Monday's rates. Marianopoli sold at 50s; Taganrog Ghirka, 47s 6d; Odessa, 46s; and Polish Odessa, 45s per quarter. A part of the firmness to-day was attributed to the alteration made in French law, which will admit of corn being carried into France in British vessels on the same terms as in French vessels; and is, in fact, a suspension of the French discriminating law as to flags as well as the suspension of the Corn Law; but a part of it is also due to the continuance of unfavourable weather, though some accounts from different parts of the country speak in better terms than formerly of the growing wheat. The average price of wheat for the six weeks has now reached 49s 8d, and at Hull the price of good red wheat is from 58s to 60s per quarter. There is an immense consumption of corn with high prices, and the people having wherewithal to buy food, do not complain of a rise which they see is the consequence of the seasons, and not of a regulation made for the profit of a class. The arrivals of ships with foreign wheat off the coast are numerous, but the arrivals of home-grown wheat are not large.

The reports from the foreign corn markets are as follows:—Amsterdam, July 20.—Our corn market is, in consequence of the improved reports from abroad, very firm, but at the increased price there is little disposition to buy. Only some parcels of wheat have been purchased at a rise of a few guilders. Hamburg, July 15.—In our market to-day there were a few sales of rye. Other articles were neglected. Wheat is unaltered. July 19.—The market has become animated since yesterday, particularly for wheat, of which since Saturday 2,000 lasts have been sold at an advance of price. Antwerp, July 16.—At the beginning of the week corn found buyers, but after the arrival of news from England a price was offered in vain for which corn would have been freely sold on the previous day. There are serious complaints of the potatoes. The disease has shown itself, and as the potatoes were planted late this year the loss will be great if the disease spreads. Rouen, July 15.—As our stocks are small, there is a tendency to rise in several of our markets. It is generally supposed that the wheat will be from one-fifth to one-sixth less than an average crop, but spring corn promises a good crop. The French Government has purchased corn abroad for the army; it has an intention, as stated abroad, to sell it to the trade.

From these paragraphs there appears to be no alarm in the foreign corn markets, which follow our market, and we have only to look at the latter to form an opinion of the former.

Very large sales of foreign sugars have taken place this week, no less than eleven cargoes having been sold, of which ten were for home consumption. The price is not higher, but the price of British West India sugar continues firm, while the sales in the week have been 3,070 casks. Business is increasing, and probably a great business will be done.

Coffee is steady, with a good consumptive demand; but some parcels offered by auction to-day were withdrawn, the price demanded being above the market value.

In tea there is nothing doing, and sales can only be effected by making concessions. The duty paid at this port during the week ending 14th instant was on 614,461 lbs, against 639,287 in the corresponding period last year. The sales, therefore, may now be considered as returned to their ordinary course after the interruption caused by the change in the duties.

Of our silk trade Mr Henry W. Eaton says in his circular for the overland mail:—"Since the 2d instant the activity in the silk market has in no degree abated, and prices for all required qualities are extremely firm. In Chinas the trade still buy freely, at fully previous rates, and the continued absence of any advices from Shanghai creates some uneasiness. In Bengals there has been rather more doing than of late, those by the steamer early in the month having found buyers on arrival, as well as some few parcels of the old objectionable sorts, though for the latter at ruinous prices to the importers, who were however tired of holding. Italian silk has been more in demand. Brutia and Persians remain without alteration."

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Lyons, 19th July, 1853:—"There is in Lyons, as well as in London, a great scarcity of thrown silk. As soon as a bale arrives in our market there are ten buyers instead of one for it. There have been numerous transactions for delivery at fixed dates in organzines and trams, French spun and thrown. Buyers have refused to accede to the high prices of Piedmont and Lombardy. The soies de filature will be scarce on the market at first, in consequence of the numerous buyers." "We are told," says the *Journal des Debats*, of the 12th July, "that a society has been definitively organised at Marseilles, with the purpose of importing China cargoes of cocoons to be spun in France. Another company is to be formed with the same purpose at Genoa (Sardinia)."

The practice of conditioning silk, which does not meet with much favour here, is much encouraged in France, and extended to other things. We learn from the *Presse* that a public office, by the authority of the French Government, is to be established at Rheims for the conditioning of wools, whether combed, in bobbins, or in skeins, or scoured. This establishment is to be founded at the most earnest solicitations of the manufacturers, who are decided, as they said in their petition, no longer to buy water at the price of wool. At Amiens, too, a house for conditioning cotton and other fibrous substances is to be established.

The transactions in the Liverpool cotton market during the present week have been of great magnitude, and the sales have reached 86,000 bales, 12,000 bales having been taken by exporters, 16,000 by speculators, leaving 58,000 bales for spinners, who have come forward more freely, in consequence of most of the operatives who had turned out having again commenced work at increased wages. This large business (showing a much larger result than was anticipated from the brokers' daily reports) has resulted in an advance 1-16 to ⅛d per lb, more particularly in the better descriptions of cotton. The American accounts received last Monday, per Niagara, report no change in the markets on that side. The excess in the receipts was 209,000 bales, and in the shipments to Great Britain 40,000 bales above last year. The reports of the new crop are again less favourable, and particularly as regards the Atlantic districts, drought and backwardness of the young plant being the complaints in general. The news received per Baltic, on Wednesday, advise an advance of ⅛ cent in the New York market. The sales here have been likewise large, say 4,350 bales, at rather higher rates, but without any quotable advance.

The sales of colonial wool continue active, without alteration in prices, but the attendance of buyers is increased, and more foreigners are present.

"In oils and seeds," say Messrs Wilson, Rose, and Graham, "a large business has again been transacted this week. Advices from the East have, however, depressed tallow and produce influenced by it. Tallow has further receded in value, and St Petersburg yellow cannot now be quoted over 51s 6d per cwt on the spot, and 50s 9d for delivery the last three months this year.

With respect to the timber trade, generally much influenced by war, Messrs Churchill and Sim say—"There never was much apprehension in a mercantile view that we could have war. In the wood trade, much of which was directly in contact, there has not been a fraction of rise in price on the anticipation; and within a few days the political view has become decidedly in favour of peace." The following paragraph, too, as confirming what we hear of freights and of the activity of trade, is worthy of being quoted:—"Since the commencement of the importation from British America this season, there has been a steady sale of the cargoes of St John's sprnce deals, so that during and since June, twelve cargoes have been realised at our full quotations, with sufficient demand to take off the cargoes on their way as they reach this market. The rates are proportionate to the American and other foreign freights, though inadequate to those which were paid for English ships early; but, as prices here are already raised above their usual proportion to foreign whitewood, there is no margin to permit of importing at higher freight with the prospect of an equivalent rise here."

There is again a bad prospect for currants, &c., and Messrs Witherby and Hanson publish the following extract of a letter from a highly respectable house, dated Smyrna, 7th July:—"We are now convinced that the disease in the vines at Carabourna,

Chesme, Vourla, Alazata, Reisdere, &c., is no other than that which actually prevails in the Morea and the Islands, for we have received bunches from these districts which evidently testify the fact, their stem or stalk with the fruit thereon being covered with a quantity of white blight, accompanied by a strong musty smell." "We should add," they say, "that the writers only the week before had, in their letter, discredited the existence of any disease. Other houses write that Sultanas, Samos, Blacks, and Berglégés appeared to have suffered the most. Nor is there any doubt whatever of the actual existence of blight in the Spanish vines, though for many reasons it is difficult to ascertain its extent."

Our accounts from the manufacturing districts speak of trade being renovated by the conviction that peace will be maintained. The workmen in the manufacturing districts are becoming reconciled to the masters, and a higher scale of wages, it is said, will be established throughout the country. But as the multitude get more they will expend more, and trade, already active, will receive a great stimulus. "The wants of our home trade," says our Manchester correspondent, "are at present so extensive that many qualities of cloth that have, until now, been considered only suitable for our Eastern markets, are being bought largely for home use." Trade will go on then extending and improving. As one branch is extended it becomes the market for some other branch, and there seems no end to the progress.

INDIGO.

THE sales continue to go off with unusual animation, and the descriptions which at the opening were neglected, and would not sell excepting at a discount, now realise the currency of May, and compared with the May sales prices range—

BENGAL.....	good and fine.....	4d to 9d per lb higher.
	middling	3d to 6d —
	ordinary	par to 4d —
KURPAH.....	good and fine	4d to 9d —
	ordinary	par to 3d —
MADRAS.....	middling and good	May rates.
	ordinary	—

At the close of the ninth sitting, yesterday, the result was as follows :—

	Chests.	Chests.
Total quantity declared		13,267
— withdrawn	3,186	
— bought in.....	2,391	
— sold	6,325	
		11,902
Leaving.....		1,365

for sale, which will terminate on Monday next.

COTTON.

New York, July 5.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, OR	June	25	SOUTH CAROLINA.....	July	1
MOBILE		25	NORTH CAROLINA.....		2
FLORIDA		23	VIRGINIA		1
TEXAS		13	NEW YORK		5
GEORGIA	July	1	OTHER PORTS.....		2

	1852-53	1851-52	Increase 1852-53	Decrease 1852-53
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1, ...	87,469	99,573	...	12,104
Received at the ports since do.	3,172,124	2,964,463	207,661	...
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.	1,677,860	1,677,160	40,520	...
Exported to France since do.....	413,216	411,597	1,619	...
Exported to the North of Europe since do.....	162,731	163,461	...	730
Exported to other foreign ports since do.....	166,828	167,293	...	465
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do	2,360,455	2,319,511	40,944	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports.....	244,277	168,268	76,009	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS
(Not included in Receipts.)

	1853		1852
	bales		bales
At latest corresponding dates.....	43,748	.....	26,810

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1852-53		1851-52	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1, ...	...	87,469	...	99,573
Received since	...	3,172,124	...	2,964,463
Total supply	...	3,259,593	...	2,064,036
Deduct shipments.....	2,360,455		2,319,511	
Deduct stock left on hand	244,277		168,268	
		2,604,732		2,487,779
Leaves for American consumption		654,851		576,257

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.		For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans	June 25	18	7	8
— Mobile	25	2	1	1
— Florida	23	...	...	...
— Galveston	—	...	...	...
— Savannah.....	July 1	1	...	...
— Charleston	1	3	...	1
— New York	5	31	3	87
Total		55	11	97

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, $\frac{1}{32}$*d to —d per lb. Exchange,* 109$\frac{1}{4}$ *to* 109$\frac{3}{4}$.

The America's advices from Liverpool have induced a rather better tone of feeling. The market is well supplied with cotton on sale, and quotations have advanced on some kinds one-eighth of a cent. The sales for the last three days are 4,000 bales, making a total for the week of 5,500 bales. We quote :—

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida.		Other Gulf Ports	
	c		c	c	c	c
Inferior	none.	.....	none.	.....	none.	
Low to good ordinary	9	9$\frac{3}{4}$	9	9$\frac{3}{4}$	9	9$\frac{3}{4}$
Low to good middling	10	11$\frac{1}{4}$	10$\frac{1}{4}$	11$\frac{1}{4}$	10$\frac{1}{4}$	11$\frac{1}{4}$
Middling fair to fair	11$\frac{1}{4}$	11$\frac{3}{4}$	11$\frac{1}{4}$	11$\frac{3}{4}$	12	13
Fully fair to good fair	0	0	0	0	0	0

LIVERPOOL MARKET, July 22.
PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1852 — Same period		
							Ord.	Fair.	Fine
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	5$\frac{5}{8}$d	6d	6$\frac{3}{4}$d	6	6$\frac{1}{4}$d	7$\frac{1}{4}$d	4$\frac{1}{4}$d	5$\frac{1}{4}$d	6$\frac{1}{4}$d
New Orleans	5$\frac{5}{8}$	6$\frac{1}{8}$	7	7$\frac{1}{8}$	8	8$\frac{1}{8}$	4$\frac{5}{8}$	6$\frac{1}{8}$	8
Pernambuco	6$\frac{1}{8}$	6$\frac{5}{8}$	7$\frac{1}{8}$	7$\frac{5}{8}$	8	...	6$\frac{1}{8}$	7	8
Egyptian	5$\frac{1}{2}$	6$\frac{1}{2}$	6$\frac{5}{8}$	7$\frac{1}{2}$	9	14	5$\frac{1}{2}$	7	10$\frac{1}{2}$
Surat and Madras.....	3$\frac{1}{2}$	3$\frac{5}{8}$	4$\frac{1}{2}$	4$\frac{5}{8}$	4$\frac{3}{4}$	5	3$\frac{5}{8}$	4$\frac{1}{2}$	4$\frac{5}{8}$

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to July 21.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to July 22.		Exports, Jan. 1 to July 22.		Computed Stock, July 22.	
1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
1,531,020	1,491,363	1,116,170	1,094,780	138,580	137,310	257,070	694,580

The cotton market has been decidedly animated during the week, especially in the latter half. The trade have operated freely, and have added largely to their stocks. Speculators have been more active than for some weeks past, and the demand for export has been good. The import has not nearly equalled the outgoings; it again comprises a large proportion of Surat, of which the stock is already heavy. Prices of American have advanced 1-6d per lb in the middling and better grades, and have been well maintained in the lower, the demand for which has much increased. Brazil have advanced generally $\frac{1}{4}$d per lb. Egyptian continue heavy and drooping, notwithstanding the large sales. East India have no more than supported former rates. The sales to-day are 10,000 bales. The market closes with great firmness. The reported export amounts to 12,460 bales, consisting of 7,350 American, 1,950 Brazil, and 3,150 East India.

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1853.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price July 21 1853.	Price July 1852.	Price July 1851.	Price July 1850.	Price July 1849.	Price July 1848.
RAW COTTON :—	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair.....per lb	0 6$\frac{5}{8}$	0 5$\frac{1}{2}$	0 5$\frac{5}{8}$	0 7$\frac{3}{8}$	0 5	0 4$\frac{7}{8}$
Ditto good fair	0 6$\frac{1}{8}$	0 6$\frac{1}{8}$	0 6	0 8$\frac{1}{4}$	0 5$\frac{1}{2}$	0 4$\frac{7}{8}$
Pernambuco fair	0 7	0 7	0 6$\frac{1}{2}$	0 8	0 5$\frac{1}{2}$	0 5$\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto good fair	0 7$\frac{1}{2}$	0 7$\frac{1}{2}$	0 7$\frac{1}{2}$	0 8$\frac{1}{2}$	0 5$\frac{1}{2}$	0 5$\frac{1}{2}$
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.....	0 10$\frac{1}{2}$	0 9$\frac{1}{2}$	0 9$\frac{1}{2}$	0 11$\frac{1}{2}$	0 8$\frac{1}{2}$	0 7$\frac{1}{2}$
No. 30 WATER do do	0 10$\frac{1}{2}$	0 9$\frac{1}{2}$	0 9$\frac{1}{2}$	0 11$\frac{1}{2}$	0 8	0 7$\frac{1}{2}$
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 39yds, 4lbs 2oz	5 0	4 7$\frac{1}{2}$	4 3	5 3	4 8	3 9
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5 10$\frac{1}{2}$	5 7$\frac{1}{2}$	5 3	6 3	5 6	4 7$\frac{1}{2}$
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37$\frac{1}{2}$ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8 6	8 3	7 9	9 3	8 3	7 0
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9 6	9 1$\frac{1}{2}$	8 7$\frac{1}{2}$	10 1$\frac{1}{2}$	8 10$\frac{1}{2}$	7 6
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz...	10 9	10 4$\frac{1}{2}$	9 9	11 1$\frac{1}{2}$	9 6	8 4$\frac{1}{2}$
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs.....	7 9	7 4$\frac{1}{2}$	7 6	8 6	7 7$\frac{1}{2}$	6 4$\frac{1}{2}$

After the dull monotony of the last four weeks, it is pleasant to have to report business again active. The transactions of the week have been on a large scale, and for all markets, except India and China; but the wants of our home trade are at present so extensive that many qualities of cloth that have, until now, been considered only suitable for our Eastern markets, are being bought largely for home use; and to-day buyers for the East are more disposed to operate, and have made offers for large quantities of shirtings only 1$\frac{1}{4}$d per piece below the prices asked, the tone of the market in favour of sellers being firm. All kinds of printing cloth are now scarce, but more especially 9-8ths. In yarn the business done is large, and prices are a full $\frac{1}{4}$d per lb, all round, higher in the week. The labour market is still very unsettled, but it is now quite evident that a higher scale of wages will be established, not only throughout this district, but throughout the whole country. There is nothing in the foreign commercial news of the week calculated to affect our market, but the aspect of political affairs is much brighter, and has been the main cause of the improved state of things here.

BRADFORD, July 21.—Wool—The colonial sales appear to maintain the opening prices, which are lower than the closing prices of the previous sale. The different fairs throughout the country are nearly over, except the weekly markets, and the business done has fallen very far short of former years, and

what has come to this market cannot be sold for cost. This has brought about a great dulness with the farmers, and an unusual quantity of wool remains in their hands, as the prices they seek cannot be afforded at the seat of consumption. Noils and brokes are made in only limited quantity, and prices consequently firm. Yarns—There is a rather better feeling in yarns for export, and anything offering a bargain is more freely removed. The demand for Lancashire is now very limited, and with any amends from this quarter, yarns would no doubt command better prices. Pieces—There is no material change. The deliveries by the manufacturers keep the stocks moderately low.

HUDDERSFIELD, July 19.—The state of our market is much the same as last week's; we have no important change to notice. Seasonable goods are inquired for; also the thicker makes of woollen goods, chiefly in blacks and browns. We have had some few buyers in town, who have bought for home consumption, but not to any large amount. Shippers at present are quiet.

LEICESTER, July 19.—The home trade continues flat in worsted and woollen goods. There has been a large foreign demand this season, which has employed the frames and reduced stocks on hand; but the buyers are holding off in expectation of a reduction in price. At present there is little prospect of this, since wages show no tendency to reduction, and worsted never reached the full price of wool. The worsted and wool market continues stagnant, but without any material alteration. The uncertainty as to Russian affairs operates prejudicially on all business transactions, and induce the greatest caution. If all fear of war were removed, the wool market would be immediately more buoyant.

ROCHDALE, July 18.—To-day has been the quietest market we have had this year. Very few pieces have been sold, but prices have undergone little or no change. In wool there has been very little doing; the manufacturers appear unwilling to purchase except for immediate use.

HALIFAX, July 16.—The trade in our piece hall, as well as in the warehouses, is still exceedingly limited; as, in consequence of the unsettled state of our foreign relations, there is scarcely any disposition to enter into any engagements, either for wools, yarns, or pieces.

NOTTINGHAM, JULY 20.—We are again happy to be enabled to report a decided and increasing improvement in all branches of our staple manufactures, with the almost sole exception of the commoner classes or hosiery goods—the cut-ups or roundabouts. This exceedingly rapid and unexpected change requires some explanation. A vast field for the disposal of the goods produced by our manufacturers, in the Australasian and other colonies; and it is confidently expected that the demand from these, with Germany and America, will far exceed the supply. Great preparations in consequence are being made, in order, as far as possible, to meet the necessities of the case. The extensive orders which have been received do not at present materially affect those more immediately engaged in the manufacturing department; they will, no doubt, however in their turn, be considerably benefited by it. These large requirements give the manufacturers an opportunity of clearing out their old stocks of black laces. There is also a good demand for common wire ground laces, of which there is a great scarcity, the machines engaged in the manufacture of this branch having for the most part been stopped. The demand for the common lace goods for the home market cannot be said to be remarkably extensive, although the machines are fully employed. Saxony edgings still remain very dull. The goods made on the Pusher machines continue to find ready purchasers. The hosiery trade still continues to improve in its higher branches; but the commoner branches remain, as before reported, in a very sluggish state.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to July 14, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852.

(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1852
To— pkgs												
Petersburg	578	572	536	565	145	162	299	280	123	106	22119	23274
Hamburg...	17711	16616	3690	2550	4655	4009	6304	6990	3595	3551	20942	24177
Bremen ...	243	100	14	5	61	11	185	94	23	15	408	205
Antwerp ...	592	492	256	260	514	832	250	398	471	734	10851	19020
Rotterdam..	9179	8459	1094	1141	1219	1210	3095	3097	1449	1433	8409	13453
Amsterdam	1699	1579	94	45	217	152	1565	1595	535	538	175	100
Zwolle	1333	834	...	4	45	35	23	19	5	9	...	39
Kampen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leer	1426	1931	5	...	16	15	23	8	39	16	872	648
Denmark&c	1522	1706	20	20	445	161	452	491	349	382	3236	3679
Otr.Kro.Pts	165	380	41	24	38	56	9	12	17	17	1500	224
Other parts	446	336	...	...	9	...	426	612	20	3	...	...
Total.....	35194	32805	9780	4614	7364	6643	12601	13596	6646	6805	68511	84810

—*Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s Circular.*

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 9.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has been a pretty good demand for flour since our last, partly for export and on speculation, and as the arrivals have been moderate, holders for the most part have been firm, but the discouraging advices from abroad have depressed the market, and prices of most low grades have receded 6¼ cents; fancies and extras on the other hand have been in good request, and there is a general and decided improvement in prices. Our notations below represent the value of the various descriptions yesterday. The sales of domestic were:—Wednesday, 11,800 brls; Thursday, 10,000; and yesterday, 9,000. A considerable portion of the sales is old and inferior, taken at reduced rates. Sour, per brl, 4 dols 12½c to 4 dol 25c; superfine, No. 2, 4 dols 18¾c to 4 dols 31¼c; State, common brands, 4 dols 56¼c; State, straight brands, 4 dols 62½c; State, favourite brands, 4 dols 75c; Western, mixed ditto, 4 dols 50c; Michigan and Indiana, straight ditto, 4 dols 56¼c to 4 dols 62½c; Michigan, fancy brands, 4 dols 68¾c to 4 dols 75c; Ohio, common to good brands, 4 dols 62½c to 4 dols 81¼c; Ohio, round hoop, common, 4 dols 62½c to 4 dols 75c; Ohio, fancy brands, 4 dols 87½c to 5 dols; Ohio, extra brands, 5 dols to 5 dols 75c; Michigan and Indiana, extra ditto, 4 dols 87½c to 5 dols 50c; Genesee, fancy brands, 4 dols 87½c to 5 dols 88¾c; Genesee, extra brands, 5 dols 31¼c to 6 dols 37½c; Canada, in bond, 4 dols 68¾c to 4 dols 75c. Southern has continued in fair request, part for export, without change in prices: the sales are 3,000 brls, closing steadily at 5 dols to 5 dols 18¾c for mixed to straight brands Alexandria, Baltimore, and Georgetown, 5 dols 25c to 5 dols 37½c for good and favourite brands, including Brandywine, 5 dols 50c to 7 dols for fancy brands, and 8 dols for Haxall. Rye flour continues dull, with sales of 250 brls, closing at 3 dols 68¾c for fine, and 4 dols 12½c to 4 dols 37½c for superfine. Corn meal is dull, with sales of 250 brls Jersey at 3 dols 98¾c; and a few hundred ditto Brandywine 3 dols 23c to 3 dols 25c cash. The export of wheat flour from June 1 to June 30, in 1853, was 145,008 brls, against 149,583 brls in 1852; from Jan. 1 to June 30, in 1853, 692,985 brls, against 532,150 brls in 1852.

GRAIN.—There has been active demand for wheat since our last, for export and home use, but with large arrivals, unfavourable accounts from abroad, and a lessened demand for export at the close, except to complete shipments, prices have given way, and the market yesterday closed heavily, especially for the poorer sorts, which have been forced off at low rates. The sales are 8,100 bushels good to prime white Canada at 1 dol 17c to 1 dol 19c in bond; 900 inferior white Genesee, 1 dol 21c; 96,400 fair to choice white Michigan and Ohio (including 22,000 Michigan to arrive), 1 dol 18c to 1 dol 23c; 27,500 red Ohio, mostly 1 dol 10c to 1 dol 12c; 10,500 mixed do., part inferior, chiefly 1 dol 8c to 1 dol 12½c; 13,400 Upper Lake, 98½c to 99c, the lower rate for poor; 1,375 prime new red Southern, 1 dol 20c; 500 do. good South Carolina, 1 dol 15c; and 800 do. old Virginia, 1 dol. Rye is in fair request, and steady at about previous rates. The sales are 1,000 bushels Canada at 89c, and 7,200 River and Jersey, 81c to 88½c. Oats have arrived freely, and as the season is advanced, they have been forced off at reduced prices. Corn has been in fair request, chiefly for home use, and as the supply has increased, prices have declined 2c to 3c. The sales are 80,000 bushels. Canada peas are quiet, with small sales at 85c in bulk. White beans are dull. We quote medium and peas, 1 dol 25c to 1 dol 50c. The export of wheat, from 1st to 30th June, 1853, was 390,976 bushels, against 82,044 bushels in 1852; of corn, 42,275 bushels in 1853, against 104,609 bushels in 1852. The export of wheat from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1853, was 1,331,732 bushels, against 696,784 bushels in 1852; of corn, 559,067 bushels in 1853, against 573,831 bushels in 1852.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

The short supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday last was taken off readily at an advance of 3s per qr, and foreign was 2s per qr dearer, with a good steady trade. The imports consisted of 5,460 qrs from Berdianski, 606 qrs from Dantzic, 320 qrs from Emden, 15 qrs from Frederickshaven, 950 qrs from Galatz, 440 qrs from Groningen, 430 qrs from Hadersleben, 230 qrs from Hamburg, 41 qrs from Harlingen, 930 qrs from Konigsberg, 1,700 qrs from Larnaca, 6,800 qrs from Marianopoli, 970 qrs from New York, 10,340 qrs from Odessa, 1,620 qrs from Petersburg, 730 qrs from Rostock, 1,129 qrs from Stettin, 508 qrs from Stralsund, 650 qrs from Wismar, and 2,330 qrs from Wolgast, making a total of 36,219 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 3,268 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 6,289 sacks, from foreign ports 1,426 sacks and 746 barrels. The price of town-made was put up at 3s per sack; country marks were 2s per sack dearer, and the best brands of American were 1s per barrel higher. Barley for grinding was quite as dear and in good request. Beans and peas realised full prices. The arrivals of oats coastwise were 1,260 qrs, from Scotland 2,771 qrs, from Ireland 6,935 qrs, and from foreign ports 16,559 qrs, making a total of 27,625 qrs, the first time for many weeks when the supply was above the consumption of the metropolis: there was a steady demand to consumers and country buyers; fine heavy and fresh corn realised rather more money, in some instances 6d to 1s per qr. Floating cargoes were all held 2s per qr higher, with much inquiry.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were large, finer weather however rather checked the demand, and there was not much excitement, but with a good attendance of town and country millers, a fair consumptive demand was experienced for wheat at fully 2d per 70 lbs advance on fine samples of white, and 3d on the Mediterranean and on other descriptions of red. Flour was 6d a barrel and sack dearer.

There were fair imports of foreign grain at Hull, and a good delivery of wheat from the farmers, who obtained 58s to 60s per qr for their best samples, being about 2s per qr over the rates of the previous week: the demand, however, was confined to the millers: average, 59s on 812 qrs.

The arrivals of wheat at Leeds were moderate, and a healthy trade was experienced at an advance of fully 2s per qr: average, 55s 5d on 1,021 qrs.

At Ipswich there was much excitement, and wheat was 4s per qr dearer. Great damage has been done by the floods in that district, and it is supposed that 500 tons of hay have been washed away and carried down to the sea, and the little left may be of small value: average of wheat, 49s 7d on 617 qrs.

The supplies of English grain were very limited at Mark lane on Wednesday, fair of Irish oats, and moderate of foreign articles. The weather being fine, there was not much passing until towards the close of the market, when several sales of wheat and flour were effected at full prices, and fine fresh oats were in good request and rather dearer.

The Scotch markets have been healthy, but without the excitement manifested in the South. At Edinburgh there was a liberal supply of wheat from the farmers, and although the demand was by no means brisk, prices were generally 2s per qr higher: average, 57s 2d on 912 qrs. The imports at Leith were tolerably good of wheat, amounting to 6,435 qrs, and some considerable sales were effected at an improvement of 1s to 2s per qr. The arrivals of spring corn were limited; barley realised high prices, and oats were again 1s per qr dearer, in consequence of a further advance in oatmeal. There were good imports of wheat up the Clyde for Glasgow market, but only a small quantity on the East coast, and prices were about 2s per qr higher, other articles generally bringing fully as much money.

At Birmingham on Thursday there was a large supply of wheat, which the millers took off slowly at 1s to 2s per qr advance: average, 51s 6d on 128 qrs.

The deliveries of wheat at Bristol were fair, and there was a good demand at 1s to 2s per qr more money: average, 47s 1d on 299 qrs.

The farmers brought forward a liberal supply of wheat at Newbury, and trade was steady at 2s per qr enhancement in value: average, 52s 2d on 978 qrs.

Uxbridge market was well supplied with wheat, and there was a moderate sale at the prices of the previous week: average, 50s 2d on 367 qrs.

The weekly averages were 49s 8d on 86,290 qrs wheat, 28s 11d on 2,285 qrs barley, 23s 11d on 10,951 qrs oats, 34s 10d on 159 qrs rye, 40s 5d on 2,809 qrs beans, and 36s 8d on 274 qrs peas.

At Mark lane on Friday there were limited fresh arrivals of English grain, a fair quantity of Irish oats, and tolerably good imports of foreign wheat and barley, with a few cargoes of oats. The weather was not so favourable yesterday as the preceding one; this morning was unsettled, cloudy, and threatening. French buyers are expected to appear in this market; and as the importation will be allowed into France by the British flag the same as the French, not only from Great Britain but her colonies, wheat was in steady demand at fully as much money, the firmness of sellers checking business. Flour was in better request, and good brands of American must be quoted fully as high. Barley

for grinding was quite as dear. There was an improved demand for good oats at former rates. The first ship from Archangel arrived for this day's market; quality not good. Sales of barley, malt, and oats have been made during the week for exportation to Australia at full prices.

The London averages announced this day were—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat	2,232 at	55	3
Barley	...	...	
Oats	5,168	22	2
Rye	25	31	7
Beans	329	39	2
Peas	82	41	5

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat. Qrs.	*Barley.* Qrs.	*Malt.* Qrs.	*Oats.* Qrs.	*Flour.*
English	650	...	1,310	1,430	660 sacks
Irish	...	...	...	6,440	... —
Foreign	19,460	10,200	...	5,080	200 — 6,176 brls.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH. Per quarter.

		s	s		s	s
Wheat	Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new	53	57	Old	57	60
	Do do white	55	63	Do.	57	62
	Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red	53	56	Do.	58	60
	Northumberland & Scotch do.	50	57	Do.	58	59
Rye	Old	32s	33s	New	29	30
Barley	Grinding	27	29	Distilling	30	31
Malt	Brown	50	51	Paleship	57	61
Beans	New large ticks	36	37	Harrow	38	41
	Old do	38	40	Do	42	43
Peas	Grey	35	36	Maple	38	40
	White, old	39	40	Boilers	42	43
Oats	Lincoln & Yorks. feed	20	21	Short small	22	23
	Scotch, Angus			Potato	24	27
	Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black		...	New	21	22
	Do, Galway 19s 20s, Dublin & Wexford feed	21	22	Potato	23	24
	Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	21	22	Fine	23	24
	Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry	21	22	Do	23	24
Flour	Irish per sack —s —s, Norfolk, &c.	40	41	Town	47	50
Tares	Spring	40	48	Winter	40	46

FOREIGN.

Wheat	Dantzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white				61	66
	Do do mixed and red				58	59
	Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red				58	59
	Silesian, red 57s 58s, white				60	61
	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do				53	55
	Do do do, red				53	54
	Polish Odessa				51	54
	Russian, hard	50s	51s	Soft	49	53
	French, red	54	57	White	58	60
	Rhine, red	55	58	Old	58	60
	Canadian, red	55	57	White	59	61
	Italian and Tuscan, do	56	58	Do	60	62
	Egyptian	34	35	Fine	36	37
Maize	Yellow	31	33	White	31	33
Barley	Grinding	25	30	Malting	30	34
Beans	Ticks	34	39	Small	39	40
Peas	White 40s 42s, fine boilers	42	44	Maple	37	38
Oats	Dutch brew and thick				22	24
	Russian feed				22	23
	Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed				20	24
Flour	Dantzig, per barrel —s —s, American				24	29
Tares	Large Gore 38s 42s, old 32s 36s, new				36	40

SEEDS.

Linseed	Per qr crushing, Baltic 46s 48s, Odessa	47s	48s	Sowing	56	58
Rapeseed	Per last do foreign 25*l* 26*l*, English	26*l*	27*l*	Fine new	27*l*	28*l*
Hempseed	Per qr large	40	42	Small	36	38
Canaryseed	Per qr new 40s 42s Carraway per cwt	43	44	Trefoil Yet	20	22
Mustardseed	Per bushel, brown	8	11	White	7	10
Cloverseed	Per cwt English white, new	45	56	Red	38	48
	— Foreign do. do.	44	54	Do	40	44
Trefoil	— Foreign	18	19	Choice	20	21

Linseed cake, foreign ... Per ton 7*l* 10s to 9*l* 10s, English, per ton 8*l* 5s to 8*l* 10s
Rape do do ... — 5*l* 0s to 5*l* 5s, Do — 5*l* 0s to 5*l* 5s

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(For Report of This Day's Markets see "Postscript.")

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—A steady business has been transacted this week at full prices. The West India market continues firm, about 2,600 hhds finding buyers to yesterday. 252 hhds 8 trs 25 brls Barbadoes went without material change, some of the lots being rather cheaper for the lower qualities: low to fine yellow, 33s to 38s 6d; brown and soft yellow, 32s to 32s 6d. 155 hhds 22 trs Jamaica brought 33s to 35s for fair brown to middling greyish yellow. There is again a moderate quantity on show. An increase in the stocks of sugar occurred last week, but the aggregate supply falls short of the previous season's by 26,500 tons, nearly all upon colonial descriptions. The week's delivery was 4,317 tons. Imports from 1st January are 110,074 tons, against 113,769 tons in 1852.

Mauritius.—2,187 bags sold, and good qualities were in some instances higher: yellow, low to fine, 33s to 38s; brown, 31s to 32s 6d; dark ditto, 27s to 29s 6d; grainy yellow, 39s 6d to 41s per cwt. 14,360 bags were landed last week, and only 9,626 bags delivered, so that the stock has rather increased.

Bengal.—There has been a steady demand this week at full prices. On Tuesday 1,991 bags in public sale found buyers: grainy yellow, 36s 6d to 38s 6d; Dhobah, 33s to 39s 6d; white Benares, 36s to 37s; soft yellow, 31s 6d to 34s. Privately a few sales are reported in white Benares at stiffer rates for good kinds.

Foreign.—A great deal of inquiry has been made for floating cargoes this week. By auction 406 hhds 425 brls Porto Rico partly sold, and the lower qualities went rather easier: very good to extra fine grocery, 39s 6d to 42s; middling to good yellow, 35s to 39s. 200 cases 270 bags white Bahia taken in at 37s to 40s. The principal transactions by private treaty this week are nine cargoes yellow Havana: Nos. 14½ to 10½, 20s 6d to 23s 9d; a cargo of white ditto, for St Petersburg, at 29s; 1,800 boxes yellow on the spot; and 2,900 bags Brazil: white Pernam, 37s to 39s; brown Bahia, 31s 9d.

Refined.—There has not been much alteration in the market since last Friday. The lower kinds of goods continue in brisk demand at 45s 6d to 46s; middling to good titlers, 46s to 47s and upwards; wet lumps, 41s 6d to 43s. The sales in foreign refined sugar for consumption have as yet had no effect upon the market. English crushed is firm at 31s for fine: 10lb loaves, 36s Dutch crushed is steady. Treacle in bond, 17s.

MOLASSES.—220 puns fine Porto Rico were taken in at 17s 6d to 18s. About 450 puns have sold privately; Dominica and Antigua, 16s to 17s; Surinam 15s 3d.

COFFEE.—Colonry descriptions have attracted more attention this week, the home trade paying rather higher prices. Native Ceylon is still inactive, and 1,790 bags were only one-third part disposed of at 45s 6d to 46s for good ordinary, being lower. About 2,000 bags sold by private treaty. 808 casks 172 barrels 112 bags plantation went off steadily, more than half finding buyers: prices ranged from 53s to 65s for fine ordinary to middling; good to fine, 72s to 80s; pea berry, 65s to 72s; triage 48s 6d to 51s 6d. Mocha remains inactive, yet prices are firm. 3,295 bags Costa Rica sold at the full market value: middling to good, 55s to 63s 6d; good ordinary to fine ordinary, 48s 6d to 53s. 297 bags St Domingo brought 40s 6d to 44s for low to good ordinary; 200 bags good ordinary Rio were taken in at 44s; 90 bags fine ordinary Madras brought 47s; and a few lots Jamaica, 49s to 51s, for fine to fine fine ordinary quality. The stock of all kinds at this port is 16,058 tons, against 14,627 tons last year at same period. About 1,200 tons were landed last week, so that the stock has increased since the 16th inst.; it is however, very moderate.

COCOA.—Yesterday 360 bags Trinidad brought 33s 6d to 36s for low to fair red. A part only sold at full prices. Foreign is unaltered.

TEA.—The market remains in the same quiet state as noticed for some time past, although rather more inquiry has been made this week: prices are as last quoted. The next mail from China is looked forward to with much anxiety. The stock of tea, on 17th inst., at this port was 39,938,000 lbs, against 41,569,000 lbs last year, and 37,323,000 lbs in 1851. Deliveries show an increase of above 2,000,000 lbs over the former season's.

RICE.—A large amount of business has been done in East India this week at full prices. 4,979 bags Java, in public sale, partly sold at 11s to 11s 6d. 3,229 bags good white Bengal brought 12s. White Bengal and pinky Madras have supported the recent advance by private treaty. A cargo of Arracan sold at 9s 7½d. Cleaned rice is in good demand at the quotations. Carolina, first quality, 34s; second quality, 28s. Patna, 11s to 18s.

PIMENTO.—The market is firm, 6d per lb being paid for good quality.

PEPPER.—On Wednesday 991 bags Batavia sold at 3¾d, one lot 3¾d per lb for fair but dusty, being about the previous value. A small parcel mid white Sincapore sold at 10¼d per lb.

OTHER SPICES.—The sales in nutmegs and mace have been limited this week. 22 cases of the former sold at 2s 9d to 2s 10d for fair mixed brown Batavia. 14 casks mace sold: fair red, little wormy, 2s 7d to 2s 8d per lb. Cassia lignea is dull at present high rates, and 150 cases were bought in: 3rd to 1st pile, 120s to 125s. 106 cases cassia buds held at 10*l* per cwt. 90 bags Zanzibar cloves were taken in at 7¼d per lb. 141 cases Calicut ginger of the new crop sold at high prices: very good to fine bold scraped, 83s to 108s; middling to good, 41s to 52s. 300 bags African in bond were held at 20s per cwt.

SPIRITS.—Brandy is firm at the recent advance, and accounts from Australia are very favourable. In the rum market a fair amount of business has been done.

SALTPETRE.—Since last Friday the market has been flat, and a limited business done. 1,173 bags Bengal were bought in at previous rates: refraction 6 to 4½, 27s 6d to 28s 6d. A small parcel, refracting 6 per cent., sold at 26s 6d, being lower.

NITRATE SODA is quiet but firm.

COCHINEAL.—The market is firm, with a good demand, and prices have advanced 1d to 2d. 196 bags found ready buyers: Honduras silvers, clean, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; pasty, 3s 9d to 4s 1d; blacks, mixed, 5s 6d to 5s 10d: Mexican silvers, 4s to 4s 1d; blacks, 4s 3d to 4s 10d: Teneriffe blacks, 4s 4d to 4s 7d; silvers, 4s 3d to 4s 4d per lb.

LAC DYE.—Yesterday 271 chests were all taken in, there being no buyers a previous rates: good, mark W. JUBULPOOR, 1s 6d; D, 1s 3d; other marks 5d to 1s for ordinary to good.

DRYSALTERY GOODS.—Cutch is held very firmly at 37s 6d to 38s. Gambier has been dull; 613 bales were chiefly bought in at 30s. Madder roots held at 37s. Safflower brought steady rates, 293 bales Bengal finding buyers at 2*l* 7s 6d to 5*l* 12s 6d for low to good quality. Argols sold at 57s to 67s for Cape.

DRUGS.—The sales in most kinds of produce have been limited since last Thursday, yet the market wears a firm appearance. A few lots of camphor, bought in at 105s last week, have since been placed at that price, and a parcel of old import sold at 95s. Other articles are without change calling for any particular remark. 148 chests fine orange shellac were bought in at 58s, and a parcel of native at 48s 6d to 49s. A lot of fine garnet sold as high as 67s. Good Barbary gum held at 35s per cwt.

DYEWOODS.—400 tons Lima Nicaragua all sold at 13*l* 12s 6d to 15*l* 15s for 3rd to 1st pile. St Domingo log at 5*l* was rather lower. 70 tons fustic from New York part sold at 6*l* 10s to 7*l* 10s per ton.

METALS.—Rather more inquiry has been made for some kinds this week. Scotch pig iron has advanced 2s to 2s 6d; 55s 6d being paid yesterday. Rails are in great demand. Spelter is steady at 21*l*, but in one or two instances rather less has been accepted. E. I. tin meets with more inquiry, but holders ask an advance which the trade are unwilling to pay: 110s refused for Banca British is firm. Copper quiet at the smelters' prices.

SUNDRIES.—Gutta percha brought 1s 3d for good quality. Para India rubber sold at the recent advance. East India taken in at 7d to 7¼d per lb.

HEMP.—The nearest value of clean Petersburg is now 37*l* 10s. Of jute 333 bales submitted on Wednesday were bought in above the market value, from 19*l* to 21*l* 10s as in quality.

POSTSCRIPT, FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—There was a very firm market to-day. 474 casks West India were realised to-day, and the week's business reaches 3,078 casks. A few lots crystallised Demerara sold at 37s to 40s 6d. Mauritius—6,870 bags brought 6d advance on last Friday's rates. Bengal—4,000 bags sold, and went at prices rather in favour of the importers: white Benares, low to fine, 36s to 40s 6d; Mauritius kind, 35s to 37s per cwt.

COFFEE.—182 casks plantation Ceylon part sold at previous rates. 276 pkgs Mocha, 62s to 69s. 1,460 bags Costa Rico realised 49s 6d to 55s 6d for fine to fine fine ordinary; and a few lots Jamaica 49s to 53s 6d.

RICE.—682 bags middling white Bengal sold at 11s to 11s 6d. 4,905 bags Moulmein sold: peeled, 9s 6d to 11s 6d; unpeeled, 8s to 9s.

PEPPER.—617 bags good shot Malabar brought 4¼d to 4¾d per lb. 800 boxes Cassia lignea sold steadily at 120s to 125s for 3rd to 1st pile.

COCHINEAL.—26 bags Teneriffe blacks sold at 4s 10d to 5s for good.

SALTPETRE.—602 bags Bengal were taken in at full rates. 945 bags Bombay, refracting 4½ to 20, sold at 23s to 24s 6d per cwt.

GUMS.—918 bags shellac were taken in: common button, 37s to 40s; blood, 49s. Gum Arabic went rather higher for East India. Olibanum sold at full rates. Brown Barbary went at 31s 6d to 32s for sound. Assafœtida, 31s to 39s per cwt.

RHUBARB.—69 chests China sold at 4d to 6d advance: round and flat fall 3s 3d to 3s 8d per lb.

OIL.—312 casks part sold at 30s 3d to 36s 3d per cwt.

TALLOW.—372 casks Australian about half sold at 6d to 1s decline: beef 49s; sheep, 50s to 51s 6d. 152 boxes 12 casks South American partly realised 40s 9d to 51s 3d. East India went at 50s to 51s.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market continues very firm, and barely supplied. Since the reduction in the duty on raw sugars, two of the home refiners have sold loaves at 35s 6d to 36s for the drawback. The bonded loaves continue in good demand, and very scarce, 37s for 6 lbs and 36s for 10lbs; crushed firm at 31s. Treacle sold at 17s for forward delivery. About 200 tons loaves and titlers, lumps of Dutch and Belgian, realised 27s to 27s 3d, delivered here on the consolidated rate; about 400 tons Dutch crushed, at 25s 9d to 26s 3d; also 200 tons Belgian loaves, 29s 6d to 31s 9d f. o. b.

GREEN FRUIT.—The principal alteration in the market is an advance of 3s per bag in Barcelona nuts, in consequence of an anticipated short crop. The remainder of the cargo of pine apples per "Trinity yacht," consisting of 15,000, was sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, and realised good prices. The bad weather has had its influence upon the consumption of lemons, which are 2s to 3s per package lower.

DRY FRUIT.—Both currants and raisins have been quiet this week, but the advices from the place of growth of both articles are worse, and furnish a miserable prospect as to supply for next winter, and consequently higher prices are looked for, and holders are not generally sellers. Clearances are very large.

ENGLISH WOOL.—Not any alteration can be noticed in the English wool trade; very few sales can be effected, and these at unremunerative prices.

SEEDS.—There has been a better demand for most seeds this week. Canary and fine quality of brown mustard are short in supply, and the turn dearer.

COLONIAL WOOL.—The public sales are progressing very steadily, and as they advance rather firmer prices are given for good-conditioned wools: and those in the grease, of which the quantity is very large, also obtain their full relative value.

FLAX remains as last week.

HEMP:—The supplies keep out, and the market is the same as last week.

COTTON.—The market opened quietly. Yesterday, however, an active demand prevailed, chiefly speculative, resulting in sales of 2,700 bales. Prices are well maintained, holders readily obtaining the extreme rates of last week. The better qualities of Surat and Madras are commanding attention from their relative cheapness compared with American, and are a shade dearer. 900 Surat and 1,200 Madras are advertised for public sale on Thursday, the 28th instant. Sales of cotton wool from the 15th to the 21st instant inclusive:—200 bales American, at 6¼d for middling to fair; 2,100 bales Surat, at 3⅞d to 4¼d for middling to good fair; 2,050 bales Madras, at 3¾d to 3¾d for middling to fair Western and Northern, and 3¾d to 4¼d for very middling to good Tinnevelly.

TOBACCO.—Considerable excitement has existed in the market since the arrival of last advices from New Orleans, in which are given very unfavourable accounts of the growing crop. Sales of Western strips have been made at an advance of full 1d per lb, and our present quotations must be considered nominal.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—We have this week to report an increased activity in leather; almost all kinds have participated in the demand, and a further reduction in stock is the result. At Leadenhall on Tuesday the supply was generally small, and on all descriptions of goods the prices were fully maintained. The articles most in request were light English butts, heavy foreign butts, foreign shoulders and bellies, and calf skins, on which an advance was in most cases realised. Good crop hides of 40 lbs to 50 lbs, and crop shoulders and bellies were also in good demand. Not anything has been doing by private sale in South American hides, and the public sales are confined to 893 salted Monte Video at 4¼d to 4¼d.

METALS have in noway changed since our last. Copper and tin remain quiet but firm. Manufactured iron is not in demand. Scotch Pigs have risen as high as 56s per ton, and a large business doing. Lead and spelter without animation.

OILS.—There has not been much business done in most kinds of fish since last week. Pale seal is now held at 34*l*; 33*l* 10s having been paid. 60 tuns Colonial sperm of good quality, offered by auction, were chiefly bought in at 68*l* for good. 100 tuns Southern sold readily at 34*l* 10s to 37*l* 5s per tun for low to fine. Rape oil has advanced considerably, owing to anticipated short supplies: foreign refined now held at 40s. Linseed has continued quiet, and the nearest price is still 29s 6d on the spot.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—British drawn are easier than last week, viz., 44s. American have sold at 45s 6d to 46s (including casks).

LINSEED is again higher. Black Sea on the spot sold at 49s 6d to 50s per quarter. Linseed cakes have met a ready sale: fine English, 9*l* to 9*l* 5s; fine American, 10*l* to 10*l* 5s per ton.

TALLOW.—The market has been dull, and prices have given way about 1d in consequence of some holders pressing sales. This morning 1st sort Petersburgh Y.C. on the spot was quoted 51s to 51s 6d; to arrive in the last three months, 50s 9d to 51s. Town-melted reduced to 52s to 52s 3d net cash.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, July 18.

	1851 casks	1852 casks	1853 casks
Stock this day	33,867	43,287	19,434
Delivered last week	1,448	467	1,567
Do. since 1st June	8,921	6,525	10,07[illegible]
Arrived last week	1,234	605	673
Do since 1st June	6,237	9,184	6,189
Price of Y C on the spot	37s 9d to 38s	37s 9d	52s to 52s 6d
Do. Town last Friday	39s 6d	39s 6d	54s 3d

PROVISIONS

Prime parcels of bacon still very scarce and command ready sales at our quotations. Hamburg also in good demand at an advance of 2s on former rates. A fair business doing in Irish butter, the finest qualities making 90s f.o.b. Lard firm and in good request.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	Butter. Stock.	Delivery.	Bacon. Stock.	Deliveries.
1851	12,636	6,877	3,910	1,970
1852	27,299	3,687	2,924	2,392
1853	7,941	7,038	5,073	1,553

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter	2,328
Foreign do.	12,061
Bale Bacon	1,157

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, July 18.—The supplies of each kind of meat on sale to-day were very moderate. The general demand ruled brisk, at an advance in prices of from 2d, and in some instances 4d, per 8 lbs.

FRIDAY, July 22.—The supplies of each kind of meat on sale to-day were very moderate. The general demand ruled brisk, at an advance in prices of from 2d to, in some instances, 4d per 8 lbs.

At per stone by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beef	2	10	to 3	2	Mutton, inferior	3	4	to 3	8
Ditto middling	3	4	2	6	— middling	3	10	4	4
Prime large	3	8	3	10	— prime	4	6	4	10
Prime small	4	0	4	2	Large pork	3	0	3	6
Veal	3	8	4	8	Small pork	3	6	4	2

Lambs, 4s 10d to 6s.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, July 18.—The imports of foreign stock into London last week were large, the total supply having amounted to 9,306 head. During the corresponding week in 1852 we received 7,071; in 1851, 7,189 head. The imports into London last week were—Beasts, 1,294; sheep, 5,756; lambs, 824; calves, 903; pigs, 529.

To-day's market was very extensively supplied with foreign stock as to number, but its general quality was extremely inferior. A good clearance was effected on higher terms.

The arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts were very moderate, and we observed a considerable falling off in their weight and condition. The attendance of buyers being large, the beef trade ruled very brisk, at an advance in the prices obtained on Monday last of quite 4d per 8 lbs. A few very superior Scots changed hands at from 4s 10d to 5s; but the general top figure for beef was 4s 8d per 8 lbs.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1,000 Scots, shorthorns, &c.; from the northern districts, 600 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; and, from Scotland, 220 horned and polled Scots.

There was a falling off in the supply of sheep, a large proportion of which was beneath the middle quality. We had a very brisk trade for all breeds, and the currencies advanced fully 4d per 8 lbs. A few very superior old Downs realised 5s 4d per 8 lbs. The general top figure for mutton, however, was 5s 2d.

There was a very active inquiry for lambs at a rise in prices of quite 4d per 8 lbs. In extreme cases, Down qualities of lamb sold at 5s 6d per 8 lbs.

The supply of calves was good; nevertheless the veal trade ruled steady, and the quotations had an upward tendency.

Pigs were in average supply and steady inquiry. Prices were somewhat on the advance.

SUPPLIES.

	July 21, 1851.	July 19, 1852.	July 18, 1853.
Beasts	3,820	3,743	3,009
Sheep	31,570	26,140	25,470
Calves	339	355	378
Pigs	355	167	410

FRIDAY, July 22.—To-day's market was seasonably supplied with beasts as to number, but their general quality was inferior. For all breeds we had a very dull sale, at a decline in the prices of Monday of fully 2d per 8 lbs. There was a considerable increase in the supply of sheep; hence the mutton trade ruled heavy, at 2d per 8 lbs less money. Lambs, the number of which was extensive, moved off heavily, at a fall in value of 4d per 8 lbs. The sale for calves was dull, and prices gave way 2d per 8 lbs.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	3	2	to 3	6	Inferior sheep	3	6	to 3	10
Second quality do	3	8	3	10	Second quality sheep	4	0	4	4
Prime large oxen	4	0	4	2	Prime Coarse-woolled do	4	6	4	8
Prime Scots, &c.	4	4	4	6	Southdowns	4	10	5	0
Large coarse calves	3	8	4	2	Ditto out of the wool	0	0	0	0
Prime small do	4	4	4	10	Large hogs	3	0	3	6
Sucking Calves	19	0	26	0	Small porkers	3	8	4	0
Lambs	5	0	6	0	Quarter old Pigs	19	0	25	0

Total supply—Beasts, 899; sheep and lambs, 16,050; calves, 551; pigs, 400.
Foreign supply—Beasts, 389; sheep, 2,250; calves, 420.

POTATO MARKETS.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, July 18.—The supplies of new potatoes in these markets are tolerably extensive, and of fair average quality. The demand is steady, from 8s to 20s per cwt. Last week's imports into London were 13 baskets from Boulogne, 101 do. from Dundalk, and 3,459 do. from Rotterdam.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, July 18.—The hop market remains in a quiet state, and in the few transactions occurring prices are hardly maintained. The accounts from the plantations are conflicting, but upon the whole indicate some improvement. Sussex pockets, 115s to 130s; Weald of Kents, 126s to 140s; Mid and East Kents, 130s to 160s. The imports of hops into London since Monday last have amounted to 37 bales from Ostend, 185 bales from Hamburg, and 46 bales from Antwerp.

FRIDAY, July 22.—Our market continues very inactive. In prices, however, we have no change to notice. The plantation accounts are not very favourable. This week's imports are 60 bales from Ostend, 65 ditto from Hamburgh, 48 ditto from Antwerp, and 3 ditto from Amsterdam. Mid and East Kent pockets 130s to 180s; Weald of Kent, 128s to 145s; and Sussex, 115s to 130s per cwt.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, July 18.—Ravensworth Pelaw 15s 9d—Wylam 16s 6d. Wall's-end:—Eden Main 17s 6d—Lambton's Primrose 17s 6d—Belmont 17s 6d—Lambton 18s—Londonderry small 13s 6d—Lumley 17s 6d—Hartlepool 18s—South Hartlepool 18s—Cowpen 18s—Llangennach 23s 6d—Squborwen Merthyr 23s 6d. Ships at market, 21; sold, 20; unsold, 1.

WEDNESDAY, July 20.—Hasting's Hartley, rough small, 13s 6d. Wall's-end:—Hetton 18s 6d—Keepier grange 18s—Lambton 18s 3d—Cassop 18s—South Hartlepool 18s—Tees 18s 6d—Adelaide Tees 18s 3d. Ships at market, 13; sold, 12; unsold, 1.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The market has remained rather inactive, but without any further change in prices. The report of the London public sales are considered quite as satisfactory as under the circumstances could be expected.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

ST PETERSBURG, July 9.—Bristles in active demand. Corn—About 12,000 chets wheat taken, for July and August, at 24½ ro to 25 ro, with an advance—and some rye for July, at 5 ro 10 co to 5 ro 35 co (18.55 Bco). Deals—Nothing doing, for want of ship-room. Flax—Upwards of 1,000 tons minor dealers' flax has been taken at 120, 105, and 95 ro, to 118, 103, and 90 ro for the three sorts, and further business is only checked by scarcity of ship-room. Hemp—Nothing doing, pending the arrival of the barks, except trifles on the spot. Linseed—28 ro paid for Morshansk on the spot: otherwise nothing doing. Tallow—Quiet, and purchases limited to trifles on the spot, or for the month, till the 23rd instant; since which, full 2,500 casks done at 150 ro on the spot, 145 to 148 ro for the month, and 142 to 143, 10 ro down, for August delivery. Barks—are beginning to arrive, and deliveries commencing: they may be generally expected next week, being detained by the weather. Freights—Very firm, and scarcely any room offering.—*From Messrs Wilson and Co.'s Circular.*

GALATZ, July 7.—Our stock of wheat is light, but of Indian corn heavy, with little demand for either; the great dearth of vessels and the uncertain *denouement* of the political drama now being performed having paralysed our trade. A notice has issued from the Russian Consulate advising the public of a fixed tariff being established at Sulina for lightening vessels at the bar. Its purport is as follows:—That during the months of May, June, July, and August, the rate will be 14 paras per kilo of Constantinople, and 2 kopeks per last, or, in round numbers, about 6d per imperial qr; during the months of September, October, March, and April, 21 paras and 3 kopeks, or about 9d per qr; during the months of November, December, January, and February, from 28 to 35 paras and from 4 to 5 kopeks, equal to 1s and 1s 3d per qr. Our quotations for grain are as follows:—Wheat—Galatz, 22s to 23s per qr., f.o.b.; Ibrail, 21s 6d to 22s (nominal). Indian Corn—Galatz, 12s 9d; Ibrail, 11s to 11s 3d; Foxana, 11s 6d to 11s 9d. Rye—10s 3d to 10s 6d. Freights—Three or four vessels have been given off at 17s 9d, 18s, and 18s 6d per qr; the latter rate being paid yesterday, and refused to-day for a small first-class English vessel—the only one in port disengaged. The shipments during the last two months from this port have been as follows:—Galatz wheat, in May, 19,389 qrs, in June, 18,719 qrs; Indian corn, in May, 33,826 qrs, in June, 26,157 qrs; rye, in May, 2,079 qrs, in June, 3,020 qrs. The water on the bar at Sulina is rising, and there are now 9 to 9½ feet.—*From Messrs Thos. Booker and Co.'s Circular.*

ALEXANDRIA, July 7.—Commercial affairs have worn a very dull aspect during the past fortnight, and operations for the most part have been confined to local speculation in produce, prices of which, as regards commestible, have advanced, notwithstanding the less favourable advices recently received from England. This augmentation has, however, been dependant upon the rise in the Marseilles grain markets, and has little connection with the still unsettled aspect of political events. Wheat is now 27s 10d and beans 22s 8d per quarter f.o.b., prices which preclude the execution of European orders. Holders are in expectation of higher rates. Little is doing in export, as no arrivals are taking place, the canal in fact being partially dry and lower than it has been known for some years past. There is but a small quantity of barley in the place, and some few cargoes from Syria are now in course of trans-shipment for export. Contracts for delivery of wheat in the autumn have been effected at 73 p. c., a degree below present prices. Few arrivals of vessels have taken place, and transactions in charters and recharters have been limited: 1 English, 243 tons, on the berth for London; 1 English, 306 tons, for orders at 9s for beans; 1 English 280 tons, on the berth for Liverpool; 1 English, 310 tons, for orders at 9s for beans; 1 English, 250 tons at 9s 6d for beans; 1 Austrian, 310 tons, on the berth for Liverpool; 1 Austrian, 270 tons for Liverpool, at 8s 4d ballast and 9-16d for cotton; 1 Swede, 125 tons, for orders to load barley and 9s 4d for beans; 1 Austrian, 403 tons, for Liverpool, 1,100*l* lump sum; 1 Swede, 205 tons, at 9s 6d for beans order; 1 Swede, 99 lasts, at 9s 6d for beans order; 1 French, 283 tons, at 9s for beans order. There are no seeking vessels in port, and about five for recharter, for which extreme rates are demanded. Current rates are 9s 6d for beans for orders: 9-16d cotton in square bales; ballast, 8s; dressed flax in square bales, 3*l* 10s; half-dressed, 3*l* 15s; rough, 4*l* 5s; wool, 6*l* per ton; gum, 7*l* 5s. Coals are more in demand, and 18s to 19s would be given for Newcastle and 20s for Cardiff. Exchange on London, 99½ to 100 piastres per £ sterling.—*From Messrs Pothonier and Co.'s Circular.*

The Gazette.

Friday, July 15.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Woodhouse and Woodburne, mole catchers—British Iron Foundry Company, Upper Thames street—Newton and Carter, Chesles, builders—Richards and Cogg, East Looe, Cornwall, surgeons—Duppa and Sanks, Church Stretton, Shropshire, manufacturers—J. and G. Parkes, Warrington, wheelwrights—W. and G. Kerr, Leicester, linendrapers—Vigra and Clogan Copper Mining Company, Dolgelly—Stitson and Bird, Plymouth, common carriers—Bryde and Balshaw, Liverpool, joiners—Lawford and Co., Leighton Buzzard and Luisdale, corn merchants; as far as regards E. Lawford—Harrison and Co., Rio Janeiro; as far as regards H. Harrison—Harrisons and Latham, Liverpool; as far as regards H. Harrison—Neale and Wilson, Grantham, architects—Newton and Edwards, Liverpool and Rainhill, cement dealers—Baldwin and Atkinson, Bury, Lancashire, ironfounders—Smith and Waddington, Kilnhurst and Mexbrough, boat builders—Temple and Reynolds, Princes street, Cavendish square, and Motcomb street, Belgrave square, braziers—Moles and Jones, Birmingham, brush manufacturers—Turner and Simpson, Mincing lane—Yoxall and Bates, Stoke-upon-Trent, builders—Smith and Davies, Barnsley, dyers—Clarke and Clewis, Manchester, coal merchants—J. and T. Oxley and Co., London, and J. and W. Oxley and Co., Liverpool, merchants; as far as regards J. T. Oxley—Wright, Anstie, and Co., Upper Thames street, drysalters; as far as regards H. Dalyrample—Sharpley and Co., Manchester, joiners—Bettelheim, Seegen, and Co., Elgin chambers, Ironmonger lane—G. and J. Bush, Bristol, merchants.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

E. B. May, Leicester square, and Albion place east, King's cross, linendraper—first div of 1s 5d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.

John Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, corn merchant—first div of 1s, on new proofs (being in part of 1s 6d previously declared), to those creditors whose debts have been proved since Feb. 18 last, any Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

J. Cox, Norwich, cabinet maker—third div of 8d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

E. Chapman, Waltham abbey, Essex—first div of 5s 6d, any Tuesday, at Mr Pennell's, Guildhall chambers, Basinghall street.

J. Cogle, Limington, Somersetshire, miller—further div of 10d, any Tuesday or Friday, at Mr Hernaman's, Exeter.

T. Moyle, Manchester, draper—further div of 1s 10¼d, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Fraser's, Manchester.

D. J. Field and B. Molineaux, jun., Manchester, corn factors—first div of 2¾d, and a second div of 3¾d on the separate of B. Molineaux, jun., on Tuesday, July 26, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester.

J. Hawarden, E. Myerscough, and J. Jackson, Little Bolton and Manchester, manufacturers of cotton cloth—first div of 2s 2¼d, on Tuesday, July 26, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Pott's, Manchester

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Dickeson, late of Horsemonger lane, licensed victualler, and Bassishaw chambers, Basinghall street, auctioneer.
William Quinton, Leather lane, butcher.
John Hammond, Birmingham, builder.
Richard Lathbury, Burton-upon-Trent, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

C. Hill, Creich, Fifeshire.

Tuesday, July 19.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Whewell and Bickerstaff, Preston, bricksetters—Moorhouse and Co., Stockport, cotton thread doublers—H. and J. Montgomery, Beverley, joiners—J. and W. Williams, Cardiff, engineers—Vigran and Clogan Copper Mining Company, Dolgelly—James and Elvey, Strood, Kent, coal merchants—Stewart and Slocombe, Ramsgate—Allen and Cox, Leicester, coal merchants—M. and A. Hutchinson, Horsforth, Yorkshire, farmers—P. and M. Sparkes and E. R. Pumphrey, Houndsditch, silk mercers—H. and R. Ashton, Bryn, near Weaverham, brickmakers—Forrester and Wallace, Liverpool, ship bread bakers—Yates, Taylor, and Co., Gutter lane, and Mitcham, manufacturers of table covers; as far as regards W. Taylor—G. Rust, and D., C., and A. D. Veasey, Huntingdon, St Ives, and elsewhere, bankers; as far as regards G. Rust—Winkfield, Bell, and Co., East Greenwich, cement manufacturers—Penkeyman and Parry, Liverpool, coal merchants—Barnly, Faulkner, and Co., Kingston-upon-Hull, Sheffield, and elsewhere, general carriers—Wilmot and Roberts, Birmingham, factors—Trotter and Jones, Manchester, milliners—W. and E. Seagrove, Portsea, naval tailors—Davis and Haynes, Worcester, drapers—Miller and Co., Paraiba, Brazils, merchants.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

S. M. Latham, Dover, banker—final div of 6¾d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street; or on Saturday and Monday next, at the New Sessions house, Dover.

W. Royston, Manchester, builder—first div of 9s 6d, any Tuesday, at Mr Lee's, Manchester.

J. Law and E. Hudson, Ramsden wood, Lancashire, cotton spinners—first div of 12s 11d, any Tuesday, at Mr Lee's, Manchester.

R. H. and E. Bell, South Shields, paper manufacturers—final div of 2 2-7d, on the seperate estate of E. Bell, any Saturday, at Mr Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

W. W. King, Liverpool, chymist—first div of 3s, on new proofs, any Thursday, at Mr Cazenove's, Liverpool.

BANKRUPTS.

Benjamin Bell, Piccadilly, coal merchant.
Benjamin Rolfe and Beaufoy Alfred Moore, Sackville street, Piccadilly, tailors.
George Dexter, Egham, Surrey, corn dealer.
Joseph Archibald Joyce, Old Broad street, merchant.
Ephraim Levy Green, Bevis marks, wholesale clothier.
Henry Chown, St Swithin's lane, and Croyden, wine merchant.
Henry Austin Driver, Moorgate street, stationer.
Benjamin Clark, Gloucester terrace, Hyde park gardens, dentist.
William Powis, Somerset place, Hoxton, spinner.
Samuel Clarke, Exeter and Torquay, toyman.
Robert Rimmer, Southport and Seaforth, Lancashire, builder.

Gazettee of last night.

BANKRUPTS.

Stephen Davey, builder, Brighton.
Edward Thomas, builder, Ebury street, Pimlico.
Alfred Horlock, steam engine manufacturer, Northfleet.
Matthew Pothecary, dealer, Martin, Wiltshire.
William Haming, grocer, Cheltenham.
John Evans, hotel keeper, Toy Hotel, Hampton Court.
John Ireland, draper, Kingston-upon-Hull.
George Eland Pinder, grocer and tea dealer, York.

The Railway Monitor.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

MADRAS.—On Wednesday the half-yearly meeting of this company took place at the offices, New Bond street, Colonel Duncan Sim in the chair. A report was read, which says:—"The directors have the pleasure to report the satisfactory progress of the affairs of the company since the annual general meeting. The bill for incorporating the company has received the royal assent. Reports of a most favourable character have been received from the company's agent and engineer, of the prospects of the undertaking in all respects; and the directors note, with peculiar satisfaction, the continued warm support afforded by the local government, and the cordial co-operation of its officers with their own in conducting their common duties. The engineer, with the aid of two assistant-engineers, appointed since last meeting, is now actively at work setting out the first fifty miles of the line from Madras to Menil; and, with the sanction of the Government, is completing the survey of the line to Vaniembady, a distance of about seventy miles further in the direction of Salem. A very advantageous site for a terminus at Madras has been granted by the Government." The Chairman said that the company continued to receive every assistance from the Government authorities, both at home and abroad. Some time ago the company received a notification from their agent at Madras, stating that the first turf of the railway was to be cut on the 9th of June, and that the Governor-General had signified his intention of being present on the occasion. Twenty-five miles had been laid out, and the work had been divided between two parties, who had undertaken to get that portion of the line prepared before the monsoon, so that the rails might be laid down in January. In taking the contracts the directors had selected native contractors, a course which, he believed, would meet with the approbation of the proprietors. The report was adopted.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—On Wednesday an adjourned meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, for the purpose of receiving the report containing the decision of the Court of Exchequer in a case pending between this company and the Great Northern Railway Company, Lord Wharncliffe in the chair. It appeared that the question at issue was whether, in the contract between the two companies, the parties contracting had acted *ultra vires*, and a report was now presented which stated that the Court delivered its judgment on the 6th of July in favour of the South Yorkshire Company, Mr Baron Martin alone dissenting. Since the decision had been given, application had been made to the directors of the Great Northern Company for payment of the tolls without prejudice, to January, 1855, as expressed in the contract, but that company had offered to pay only 10d (instead of one shilling) per ton, which would not be sufficient to enable the directors to declare a dividend. Since the decision of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, however, that company had been paying them 1s 6d per ton toll. The report was then adopted, and the meeting separated.

GREAT LUXEMBOURG.—On Wednesday a general meeting of this company took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, for the purpose of receiving a report to be presented at the annual meeting at Brussels on Friday week, Sir W. Magnay in the chair. The report, statement of accounts, and a report from the auditors having been read, the Chairman, in moving that the report of the directors be adopted, said that the line was in a very forward state, the permanent way was being laid, and the directors had no reason to doubt that they should be able to open the line by the time mentioned at the last meeting, ten or twelve miles of permanent way being already completed. After explaining various other matters connected with the line, the Chairman intimated that there remained in the hands of Mastermans, 22,912*l*; in the Liverpool Bank, 991*l*; and in the Union Bank, 25,000*l*. Loans to the extent of 35,000*l* had been advanced on security, and there was a further sum of 5,300*l* as shown by the balance sheet at Brussels. The report, together with the statement of accounts, was adopted unanimously, and a sum of 100*l* was voted to the auditors for their services.

A COMPETING RAILWAY IN THE WEST.—Last week a very influential meeting of the merchants, traders, and others, of Exeter, convened by the Mayor, was held in the Guildhall, "to consider the propriety of having a line of railway on the narrow gauge (continued from the proposed extension of the South Western, from Dorchester to Exeter) to the Crediton and North Devon lines, with an extension thence to Plymouth, through the Okehampton and Tavistock district, thereby affording a line of communication between North and South Devon, and additional and superior accommodation between Exeter and the important town of Plymouth, and also open an unbroken line of communication between some of the most important towns of England and the

great national establishments of Plymouth and Devonport." The meeting was attended by some of the principal merchants of Exeter; and resolutions approving of the object were unanimously carried.

BRIGHTON.—The report of the directors shows that the total amount expended during the past half-year has been 85,207*l*, of which 58,156*l* has been spent on the Fourth Line and Crystal Palace Branch, and on the enlargement of the London bridge terminus; 16,037*l* on additional stock to meet the requirements of the goods traffic, and to provide for the Crystal Palace traffic; and 9,735*l* on sidings, cottages, and other works rendered necessary for the safety of the public and for the accommodation of the increasing traffic. The gross revenue for the half year has been 271,945*l*, showing an increase of 23,136*l* over the corresponding half-year of 1852. Of this large increase 7,884*l* arises from the goods traffic, and 8,200*l* from the traffic on the Croydon and Epsom line. The net amount at the credit of the revenue account for the last half-year is 147,730*l*, leaving, after payment of interest on mortgage debts and dividends on preference capital, 38,566*l*, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of 1*l* 16s per cent. for the half-year, amounting to 38,081*l*, leaving a balance to the credit of the current half-year of 485*l*. The report also states that the negotiations with the London and South-Western Company for an amalgation have been entirely suspended, in consequence of the protracted sitting of Mr Cardwell's committee; but they still think that a complete union of the two companies and of the South-Eastern Railway Company would be highly beneficial to the public and the proprietors.

EASTERN UNION.—On Thursday, the committee on this bill, to whom it was sent back for reconsideration by the House of Commons, met for that purpose, Mr Corrie in the chair. It appeared that the Eastern Union Company originally guaranteed 6 per cent. irredeemable to the holders of preference stock, the object of the bill being to relieve them of all arrears of interest due, and give 4 per cent. redeemable in lieu. The committee were engaged in ascertaining the number of assents and dissents on the part of the proprietors on the question which involves capital to the extent of 300,000*l*.

BLYTH AND TYNE.—The committee of the House of Lords, of which Lord Camoys is chairman, has approved of and passed this bill, for constructing branches in Northumberland.

THE YORK AND NORTH-MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY *v.* HUDSON.—On Wednesday and Thursday the hearing of the above case came on before the Master of the Rolls. The Solicitor-General appeared for the plaintiffs, and stated the case. He observed that the defendant during the time he presided over the company, had entered into very large speculations in iron, and from his position had enjoyed peculiar facilities of watching the market, so as to be able to buy at a low and sell at a high price. He had, in his character of a contractor, and from his position as chairman of the York and North Midland Railway, many opportunities of effecting sales most advantageous to himself, so much so, that in some instances he had purchased iron at 6*l* 10s per ton, and sold it to the company at 12*l* per ton. He had also entered into contracts for large supplies of iron to be delivered to the company, or to himself as chairman, but instead of sending the whole of such supply to plaintiffs' company, he had sent part to them and part to another company with which he was connected, and had drawn from the plaintiffs larger sums of money than was necessary for the supply which he had sent to them. He had also received from the brokers of the company one-half o' their premium or commission on the procuration money, and had appropriated the same to his own use; he had procured from the Bank of England, in the name of the company, and as chairman, a loan of 80,000*l*, which he had for a time applied to his own use, 50,000*l* of such sum having been paid into his own bankers' to his own credit, and the remainining 30,000*l* paid towards the purchase-money of an estate which he was then purchasing of the Duke of Devonshire. He had also in other ways applied the company's money to his own use, and had not accounted for the interest which he ought to have paid on calls upon shares, which had been treated as paid-up, when, in fact, the deposits were owing, although they had been subsequently paid. The first claim against the defendant in the present suit was as to 2,203*l* and interest, relative to a contract entered into between the defendant and Messrs Alderman Thompson and Forman for a supply of 2,500 tons of rail at 6*l* 18s per ton. These rails the defendant distributed between the plaintiffs' company and the Newcastle and Darlington Railway—the plantiffs' company taking 785½ tons, which at the cost price, deducting the freight, would amount to 4,796*l*, whereas the defendant had received from the plaintiffs for the same the sum of 7,000*l*. The next claim was as to a sum of about 5,500*l*, which the plaintiffs claimed under the following circumstances:—The defendant, it appears, in January, 1845, purchased 10,000 tons of rails, for which he paid 6*l* 10s per ton; on the same day he also purchased 2,000 more tons at 8*l* 10s per ton, making in all 12,000 tons. Of these, he sold 2,500 tons to the York and North Midland Company for 12*l* per ton, part of which were delivered in September, 1845, and the remainder in July and August, 1846. Relative to these rails the defendant had produced an invoice, so as to make it appear that, instead of the defendant having purchased them at 6*l* 10s per ton of Messrs Thompson and Forman, the plaintiffs had purchased them of that firm at 12*l* per ton; whereas, in fact, the defendant had sold to the plaintiffs, and pocketed the difference, between 6*l* 10s or 8*l* 10s, and 12*l*. On the 15th of April, 1846, 10,558*l* was paid by the plaintiffs to the defendant on this transaction, on the faith that the rails were purchased of Messrs Thompson and Forman by them at the price represented—namely, 12*l* per ton; whereas, it appears that they were purchasing, in fact, of the defendant, their chairman, who did not pay Messrs Thompson and Forman any money until December in the same year. In November, 1846, the defendant also applied to Mr Woodby, one o the servants of the plaintiffs' company, for another large sum of money alleged to have been paid by him to Messrs Thompson and Forman on account, and Mr Woodby having drawn a cheque for the amount asked, the defendant signed it himself, charged it to the company, and paid it to his private account. In 1849, when the defendant retired from the company, he had sent in an account of the transactions carried on while he had been chairman, in which account he had included the 2,500 tons of rails at 12*l* per ton, and acknowledged himself to be a debtor to the company to the amount of 1,732*l*, which he had since paid. Another charge against the defendant was that his private secretary, Mr Close, had applied to Mr Woodby, and informed him that Messrs Thompson and Forman had debited the rails to the defendant at 9*l* per ton, but that this was wrong and ought to be altered to 12*l* per ton, and actually induced Woodby to make out the account in that way. This made an alteration in the accounts of 9,001*l* 4s, which, after some dispute, the defendant acknowledged, and repaid the company, by cheque, the sum of 9,000*l*. The company, therefore, on this transaction, sought to recover from the defendant the sum of 1*l* 4s, and interest on the 9,000*l* from the time it had been improperly received to the time it had been repaid. Then, with respect to the loan of 80,000*l* from the Bank of England. This sum was paid by the Bank of England in two cheques—one of 50,000*l* and another of 30,000*l*. These cheques were paid, first of all, into Glyn's bank, and by Glyn's to the Union Bank, and at the Union Bank were placed to the credit of the defendant's private account. The money had been authorised to be raised by the plaintiffs' company for the purpose of purchasing the Whitby and Pickering Railway, the condition of which purchase was that the money should be paid one month after the act authorising the contract had received the Royal assent, which was on the 30th of June, 1845; so that the money would have had to be paid on the 30th of July, 1845, whereas the defendant had received it in May, two months before it was required, and during that time had appropriated it to his own use, as above described. The defendant had repaid the 80,000*l* to the company in the following manner—11,150*l* in July, 1845, and the remainder in September; and it was now sought to hold him responsible for the interest on the same during such period, particularly as the plaintiffs' company was all the time paying interest to the Bank of England for the 80,000*l*, and 5*l* per cent. to the Union Bank upon 81,000*l* which they had overdrawn. In answer to this, the defendant alleges that he was at this time personally liable for the contracts of the plaintiffs' company, and therefore had a right to protect himself; he also denies having paid the 30,000*l* to the Duke of Devonshire in the way charged. The plaintiffs also claimed of the defendant 562*l* and interest, in respect of commission improperly received by him. It appeared in reference to this transaction that the brokers of the plaintiffs' company, up to the close of 1847, had been in the habit of charging the company 2s 6d per cent. as procuration fees; but, upon the direction of the defendant, they had increased their charge to 5s per cent., and had paid a moiety of the same on a sum of 450,000*l* to the defendant, according to an agreement entered into with him to that effect, which moiety he had appropriated to his own use. The plaintiffs claimed further a sum of 90*l* from the defendant relative to some transaction in the sale of one of the company's debentures for 4,000*l*, which he had sold for 3,910*l*, and for a time applied the money to his own use, although he subsequently repaid it. The plaintiffs claimed the difference between the 4,000*l* and 3,910*l* and interest, from the time the defendant received the money to the time he repaid it. A sum of about 300*l* is claimed, also, against the defendant in regard to interest on debentures to the amount of 360,000*l*, which he had kept in his hands for various short periods. The plaintiffs also claim a sum of 390*l* from the defendant, relative to the interest of certain calls which were not paid at the time they were due, and they also claim about 70*l* for dividends upon some shares in the Hull and Selby Railway, which were issued to a fictitious person named Baker, but which were really appropriated by the defendant for his own benefit.—Mr Rolt, for the defendant, contended that he had purchased the iron for such rails solely on his own account and at his own risk, and if any loss had accrued upon such purchase, instead of profit, he alone, and not the company, would have been subject to it; but now, when a profit had arisen, the company turned round and said, "Account to us for the same; you were our chairman, and anything you did must have been for our benefit provided it were successful, although you could not have held us liable if it had failed."—The Master of the Rolls said, that with respect to the interest on the 9,000*l*, he would look into to some evidence, and give his judgment on Monday; but, with reference to the oth r questions, he would decide at once. The first item claimed by the plaintiffs against the defendant was a sum of 2,203*l*, an alleged excess paid by the plaintiffs for the purchase of certain rails. This item, it was admitted on all hands, ought to be made the subject of an inquiry. The second question in dispute was, as to a claim made by the defendant to be allowed 12*l* per ton on 2,500 tons of iron, part of 10,000 tons purchased by him, and for which he had paid 6*l* 10s per ton, and afterwards charged the company 12*l*. The defendant contended, that he was not acting in his fiduciary character as chairman of the company, but was merely acting in a contract between the company and himself, as if he were a stranger to the company, and not a part of it. But, if this were so, there must be some contract proved between the company and himself of such a nature. But. there was nothing of the kind. The defendant had no right, in reference to the company of which he was chairman, to gain any advantage by an indirect mode which he could not have gained by a direct one. The opinion of the court was, that the defendant was entitled to charge against the company such price only as he paid Messrs Thompson and Forman, and the accounts must be taken on this calaulation. With respect to the loan of 80,000*l* from the Bank of England, an account would have to be taken as to this, inasmuch as the defendant had drawn out such sum irregularly, although, considering the powers vested in him, certainly not fraudulently. As he had held the sum, however, for two months, the plaintiffs were entitled to any loss they might have sustained by his so doing. As to the 90*l* claimed in relation to the sale of the debentures for 4,000*l*, the court was clearly of opinion the defendant could not be charged with this, although he might be charged with interest during the time he had kept the money in his hands. With reference to the debentures amounting to 300,000*l*, it was scarcely fair to impute much blame to the defendant, inasmuch as the longest period he had kept any of them in his hands was twelve days. There was no pretence for charging him relative to the Hull and Selby shares, and the bill must, therefore, be dismissed in this respect; as, also, in as far as it prays a lien upon the defendant's estates.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.
LONDON.

MONDAY, July 18.—The railway market was steady to-day. The last quotation for Central of France was ¼ to ½. In the shares of the Australian land and banking companies the transactions were unimportant, and prices were rather heavy towards the close of business. Mining descriptions were not extensively dealt in, but those connected with Jamaica exhibited a tendency to improvement. Metcalfe left off 5½ to 6 pm; Jamaica, 2½ to ¾ pm; Sue River, ½ to ¾ pm; and Port Royal, 1¼ to ½ pm.

TUESDAY, July 19.—The railway market opened with firmness, and prices continued to be well supported up to the close of business. Central of France were last quotes 1 to ½ pm. The operations in the shares of the Australian land and banking companies were rather more active, quotations in some cases showing a slight improvement. Mining descriptions remain without material alteration. Metcalfe left off 5¾ to 6 pm Jamaica, 2½ to 3 pm; Port Royal, 1¼ to ¾; and Sue River, ½ to ¾ pm.

WEDNESDAY, July 20.—The railway market was less active towards the close of business, but prices on the average were firmly supported throughout the day. Central of France, in which there is shortly expected to be a settlement, left off 1 to ½ pm. Little alteration occurred in the shares of the Australian land and banking companies, the transactions having been unimportant. Mining descriptions continue steady, in the absence of general business. Metcalfe were last quoted 5½ to ¾ pm; Jamaica, 2½ to 3 pm; Sue River, ½ to ¾ pm; and Port Royal, 1¼ to ¾ pm.

THURSDAY, July 21.—The railway market showed a tendency to improvement, which was particularly observable with regard to French descriptions, although after regular hours there was a slight reaction. Central of France were last quoted 1½ to ¾ pm, having previously been 1¾ pm. Australian land and banking shares were supported with steadiness, but the transactions were not numerous. Those connected with the West India mines remained firm, purchasers having latterly rather increased. Metcalfe left off 5¾ to 6 pm; Port Royal, 1¼ to ½ pm; Jamaica, 2½ to 3 pm; and Sue River, ½ to ¾ pm.

FRIDAY, July 22.—Railway shares have been at about previous rates generally, but look weaker since the opening of the market, both for the English and French lines. The joint stock bank shares have been brisk, at former quotations. The land companies' shares are heavy, and the gold mines a little more in demand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BULLION AND SPECIE.—The following is an account of the specie and bullion taken from this country by the outward Indian steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company during the six months ending the 30th June, 1853 :—

	Sovereigns. £		Gold bullion. £		Silver. £		Total. £
Malta	22,276	.....	...	.....	...	.....	22,276
Alexandria	240,878	.....	...	.....	...	.....	240,878
Ceylon	...	.....	17,220	.....	179,505	.....	196,725
Bombay	...	.....	4,400	.....	510,403	.....	514,803
Madras	...	.....	17,000	.....	98,297	.....	115,297
Calcutta	...	.....	...	.....	623,464	.....	623,464
Penang	...	.....	...	.....	8,534	.....	8,534
Singapore	...	.....	10,455	.....	67,102	.....	77,557
China	...	.....	17,500	.....	55,875	.....	73,375
Australia	3,700	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3,700
Total							1,886,609

Besides the sums carried to India by the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, there have been further shipments, chiefly of silver, by the steamers of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company and by sailing vessels.—*Daily News.*

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS, PINNER.—The first stone of the edifice intended for schools for the orphan and necessitous children of commercial travellers was laid on Wednesday with the accustomed forms. Owing to His Royal Highness Prince Albert's indisposition, the first stone was laid by Mr Masterman.

LAND TAX REDEMPTION.—On Saturday the bill of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was printed to reduce the terms on which the land tax in Great Britain may be redeemed or purchased. It is intended to provide that the consideration for the redemption of the land tax be less by 17l 10s per cent. than the consideration fixed by the 42nd George III., chap. 116.

THE IRON TRADE.—The quarterly meetings of the ironmasters of South Staffordshire, Shropshire, and East Worcestershire terminated at Dudley on Saturday; and whatever misgivings might have been entertained 10 days ago with respect to the maintenance of prices, they have been completely removed by the firmness of the iron market throughout the proceedings of the week. The demand continues to be extremely good, and the prospects of the trade, so far as the manufacturing department is concerned, are highly flattering. Little, however, can be said in favour of the present state of the pig trade, and it is mentioned as the determination of some of the masters to erect mills and forges, as they find it impossible to dispose of their pigs unless at a great sacrifice. The orders for rails, sheets, and plates remain unabated, while there appears to be little doubt that the new branch lines of railway, for which acts have been obtained during the present session of Parliament, will add greatly to the demand.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM has been visited by numerous parties this week; but they have, in a great measure, been doomed to disappointment, owing to the prevailing wet weather, very few evolutions having taken place. Several regiments have left, and been replaced by others.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Queen has conferred upon the Earl of Haddington the Order of the Thistle, vacant by the death of the Marquis of Huntly.—Mr Law, commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, will take the place of the chief commissioner, Mr H. Revell Reynolds, resigned. Mr Sergeant Murphy will be the new commissioner, in succession to Mr Law.—The Honourable Julian Fane is appointed first paid attaché to Her Majesty's mission at Vienna, in the room of Mr Frederick Hamilton, appointed secretary of legation at Stuttgardt.—Mr Fletcher Norton, unpaid attaché at Naples, is appointed second paid attaché at Vienna.—The Honourable Edward Vesey Bligh is appointed second paid attaché at Berlin.—Mr William Brodie is appointed unpaid attaché at Stockholm.—Mr Augustus Griffiths is appointed assistant colonial surveyor at Sierra Leone.—The Queen has appointed the Rev. Charles Boston, vicar of Wickambrook, in Suffolk, to the rectory of Hartest, near Baxted, in the same county, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr Maddy.

LORD ERNEST VANE.—This young nobleman, it is stated, will shortly be gazetted to a cornetcy in a cavalry corps serving in the East. His lordship, now but 17, is son to the Marquis of Londonderry, and nephew to Lord Hardinge.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.—The select committee of the House of Commons, in their recently published report, recommend that free libraries, mechanics' institutions, and other public institutions, be supplied with Parliamentary papers. The committee recommend that a committee be appointed at the commencement of each session to consider all applications made for Parliamentary papers.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to July 16, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on July 16 in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON

☞ Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
British Plantation.	1852 tons	1853 tons	1852 tons	1853 tons	1852 tons	1853 tons
West India	51,196	45,604	46,260	41,923	26,652	18,708
East India	22,542	23,897	28,719	32,528	27,066	13,413
Mauritius	22,731	25,554	16,964	24,272	12,285	6,048
Foreign	...	...	12,221	12,456	...	...
	106,469	95,055	104,164	111,179	65,993	38,168
Foreign Sugar			Exported			
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla	4,869	2,208	2,215	1,964	6,497	5,755
Havana	4,254	6,747	6,265	2,592	11,704	12,335
Porto Rico	1,725	1 830	1,088	807	2,456	2,077
Brazil	1,857	7,443	4,774	4,018	8,917	8,540
	12,705	19,228	14,340	9,381	29,607	28,707

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—

		s	d	
From the British Possessions in America		23	11½	per cwt.
—	Mauritius	24	11	—
—	East Indies	26	4½	—
The average price of the three is		24	3	—

MOLASSES.	Imported	Duty paid	Stock
West India	2,402 | 3,106	4,401 | 2,535	2,947 | 2,199

RUM.

	Imported		Exported		Home Consump.		Stock	
	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal	1852 gal	1853 gal
W. India	1,232,235	1,063,845	539,910	743,805	620,910	663,390	1,456,185	932,850
E. India	134,415	76,345	200,430	93,060	47,970	6,390	129,510	112,805
Foreign	18,810	22,500	21,105	30,880	2,520	2,025	97,830	76,365
	1,385,460	1,164,690	761,445	857,745	671,400	671,805	1,683,495	1,127,520

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	22,537	21,686	1,366	2,729	13,423	18,657	26,227	23,749
Foreign	4,677	4,545	2,190	3,448	1,110	1,922	5,791	3,466
	27,214	26,231	3,556	6,177	14,533	20,579	32,018	27,215

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	11,670	5,788	2,932	1,992	5,644	5,260	13,892	9,482
Ceylon	98,956	108,626	25,100	29,577	89,385	99,121	101,970	211,046
Total BP.	110,426	114,414	28,032	31,569	95,029	104,321	208,062	220,528
Mocha	10,008	19,411	1,461	2,181	9,651	10,303	11,898	24,748
Foreign EI.	2,948	3,318	2,102	321	3,932	4,884	10,192	10,116
Malabar	...	24	1	175	246	1,105	340	499
St Domingo.	...	6,946	25	406	6	1,518	2,835	6,070
Hav. & P Rico	3,318	1	856	72	255	1,383	8,265	6,513
Brazil	28,394	37,813	18,210	16,548	21,657	29,077	43,353	43,994
African	14	105	...	35	81	391	605	209
Total For.	44,682	67,626	22,655	19,938	35,728	48,471	77,488	94,149
Grand tot.	155,108	182,034	50,687	51,507	130,757	152,792	282,550	314,677

SPICE.

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
British EI.	7,298	10,523	5,026	2,409	8,369	11,672	12,989	11,990
Foreign EI.	482	1,832	749	346	688	617	386	2,168
Total	7,780	12,355	5,775	2,755	9,057	12,289	13,375	14,158
PEPPER	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White	91	105	4	5	85	122	105	91
Black	321	1,107	145	757	549	830	1,384	1,734
	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
NUTMEGS	594	999	192	117	577	671	1,247	1,293
Do. Wild.	72	...	3	...	34	7	624	560
CAS. LIG.	3,760	1,667	2,474	1,073	1,014	682	1,909	1,421
CINNAMON.	4,349	2,420	2,657	2,468	360	539	4,513	3,007
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO	11,346	11,377	7,662	6,152	2,527	2,444	3,656	5,852

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL	Serons 6,435	Serons 3,050	Serons ...	Serons ...	Serons 4,924	Serons 6,971	Serons 10,980	Serons 6,814
LAC DYE.	chests 1,689	chests 4,364	chests ...	chests ...	chests 2,332	chests 3,098	chests 7,086	chests 10,354
Logwood	tons 2,429	tons 1,815	tons ...	tons ...	tons 2,412	tons 1,562	tons 1,247	tons 463
FUSTIC	800	773	...	...	651	1,759	1,714	410

INDIGO.

East India.	chests 16,825	chests 12,312	chests ...	chests ...	chests 16,857	chests 17,244	chests 30,612	chests 24,192
Spanish	serons 3,283	serons 2,878	serons ...	serons ...	serons 1,686	serons 1,803	serons 2,020	serons 2,496

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of Potass	tons 5,024	tons 6,694	tons ...	tons ...	tons 4,551	tons 6,908	tons 3,048	tons 3,467
Nitrate of Soda	1,854	2,396	...	...	1,742	760	484	1,888

COTTON.

	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
American	1,527	1,097	...	...	422	1,232	1,227	541
Brazil	157	150	...	...	157	38	82	194
East India	12,686	99,463	...	...	24,293	41,223	39,569	94,688
Liverpl., all kinds	1,415,541	1,480,765	134,000	130,180	1,055,460	1,058,760	681,590	879,670
Total	1,429,901	1,582,475	134,000	130,180	1,080,332	1,101,253	702,278	975,093

COMMERCIAL TIMES
Weekly Price Current.

☞ The prices in the following lists are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add Five per cent to duties, for spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, timber.

Ashes *duty free*

First sort Pot, U.S.	p cwt	25s	6d	26s 6d
Montreal		25	6	26 6
First sort Pearl, U.S.		28	0	28 6
Montreal		28	0	28 6

Cocoa *duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d.*

West India	per cwt	29	0	41 0
Guayaquil		34	0	35 0
Brazil		28	0	30 0

Coffee *duty 3d p lb*

Jamaica, good middling to fine	*bond*, p cwt	60	0	90 0
fine ord to mid		50	0	58 0
Berbice and Demerara		0	0	0 0
Mocha, garbled		64	0	78 0
ungarbled		44	0	58 0
Ceylon, native, ord to gd		45	0	47 0
plantation, good mid. to fine		61	0	76 0
fine ord. to middling		50	0	60 0
Cheribon & Batavia, yel.		49	0	52 0
pale and mixed		44	0	46 0
Sumatra and Padang		42	0	44 0
Madras and Tellicherry		44	0	60 0
Malabar and Mysore		42	0	47 0
St Domingo		42	0	45 0
Brazil, ord to fine ord		39	0	45 0
fine fine ord to gd mid		46	0	56 0
Costa Rica		46	0	74 0
Havana and Cuba, mid. to fine		58	0	65 0
fine and fine fine ord		46	0	54 0
ord and good ord		40	0	45 0
Porto Rico & La Guayra		44	0	65 0

Cotton *duty free*

Surat	per lb	0	3	0 4¼
Bengal		0	3	0 3¾
Madras		0	3¼	0 4¼
Pernam		0	0	0 0
Bowed Georgia		0	5¼	0 6¼
New Orleans		0	0	0 0
Demerara		0	0	0 0
St Domingo		0	0	0 0
Egyptian		0	0	0 0
Smyrna		0	0	0 0

Drugs & Dyes *duty free*

COCHINEAL				
Honduras silver	p lb	3	4	4 6
black		4	0	5 10
Mexican silver		0	0	0 0
black		4	0	4 10
LAC DYE				
D T		2	0	2 4
B Mirzapore		1	10	1 11
TURMERIC				
Bengal	p cwt	10	0	13 0
Java and Madras		9	0	11 6
China		0	0	0 0
TERRA JAPONICA				
Cutch		37	6	38 0
Gambier		31	0	0 0

Dyewoods *duty free*

		£	s	£	s
BRAZIL WOOD	p ton	0	0	0	0
CAMWOOD		18	0	28	15
FUSTIC, Cuba		9	10	10	0
Jamaica		5	10	6	0
Savanilla		5	10	6	0
St Domingo		5	0	0	0
Zante		7	0	9	0
LOGWOOD, Campeachy		7	5	7	10
Honduras		5	10	8	15
Jamaica		5	0	5	5
St Domingo		3	15	4	0
NICARAGUA WOOD					
Lima		16	10	17	15
solid		10	0	15	0
small and middling		8	0	12	0
RED SAUNDERS		5	5	5	15
SAPAN WOOD, Bimas		12	0	14	0

Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, *duty 25s p cwt, l*		s		l s
new		0	0	0 0
old		0	0	0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond		2	8	2 9
bitter	nom.	0	0	0 0
Currants, *duty 15s per cwt*				
Zante & Cephal. new		2	5	3 10
old		4	15	5 0
Patras, old		4	5	5 10
Figs *duty 15s per cwt*				
Turkey, new, p cwt	*d p*	2	0	2 10
Spanish		0	0	0 0
Plums *duty 20s per cwt*				
French	per cwt *d p*	0	0	0 0
Imperial cartoon, new		0	0	0 0
Prunes, *duty 7s*, new	*d p*	1	9	1 10
Raisins *duty 10s per cwt*				
Denia, new, p cwt	*d p*	1	4	1 8
Valentia, new		2	0	2 6
Smyrna, black		1	18	2 0
red and Elemé		2	2	2 10
Sultana, new, nom		3	10	0 0
Muscatel, new,		0	0	0 0

Flax *duty free*

		£	s	£	s
Riga, P T R	per ton	0	0	0	0
St Petersburgh, 12 head		0	0	0	0
9 head		0	0	0	0
Friesland		35	0	52	0

Hemp *duty free*

St Petersburgh, clean, new	per ton	37	0	37 10
outshot		0	0	0 0
half cleaned		0	0	0 0
Riga, Rhine		0	0	0 0
Manilla, *free*		43	0	46 0
East Indian Sunn		0	0	0 0
Jute		15	0	18 0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb

		s	d	s	d
B A and M Vid. dry		0	5	0	7½
Do. & R Grande, salted		0	4½	0	5½
Brazil, dry	per qr	0	5	0	7
dry salted		0	4½	0	6½
salted		0	4		4½
Rio, dry		0	5	0	7
Lima & Valparaiso, dry		0	5½	0	6½
Cape, salted		0	3½	0	4½
New South Wales		0	3	0	4
New York		0	0	0	0
East India		0	4	0	9½
Kips, Russia, dry		0	10	0	10½
S America Horse, p hide		6	0	8	6
German	do	6	9	9	0

Indigo *duty free*

Bengal	per lb	4	9	7	8
Oude		2	6	4	9
Madras		1	9	5	0
Kurpah		2	9	6	4
Manilla		0	0	0	0
Spanish		2	8	6	8
Caracca		0	0	0	0

Leather, per lb

Crop Hides	30 to 45 lb	0	10	1	1
do.	50 65	0	11	1	3
English Butts	16 24	1	1	1	5
do	28 36	1	2	1	10
Foreign do	16 25	1	1	1	3
do	28 36	1	3	1	5
Calf Skins	20 35	1	0	1	6
do	40 60	1	2	1	9
do	80 100	1	1	1	5
Dressing Hides		1	0	1	2
Shaved do		1	2	1	4½
Horse Hides, English		0	8	0	11
do Spanish, per hide		9	0	13	0
Kips, Petersburgh, p er lb		1	1	1	6
do East India		0	10	1	6

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c.	lb	1	0	0 0
Bottoms		1	1	0 0
Old		0	10½	0 0
Touch cake,	p ton	£107	10	0 0
Tile		107	10	0 0
IRON	per ton	£		£ s
Bars, &c. British		9	0	0 0
Nail rods		9	15	0 0
Hoops		10	10	0 0
Sheets		11	10	0 0
Pig, No 1, Wales		4	15	0 0
Bars, &c.		8	5	0 0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde		2	17	0 0
Swedish, in bond		11	10	12 0
LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig		23	0	0 0
sheet		25	0	0 0
red lead		25	0	0 0
white do		29	0	0 0
patent shot		26	0	0 0
Spanish pig, in bond		23	0	0 0
STEEL, Swedish, in kgs		16	0	17 0
In faggots		0	0	0 0
SPELTER, for. per ton		22	0	0 0
TIN *duty B.P. 3s p cwt. For. 6s*				
English blocks, p ton		107	0	0 0
bars		108	0	0 0
Banca, in bond, nom.		nominal		
Straits do		0	0	0 0
TIN PLATES, per box				
Charcoal, I C		30s	0d	0s 0d
Coke, I C		24	0	0 0

Molasses *duty B.P. 3s 9d, For. 4s 6d*

British best, *d p*	p cwt	0	0	0 0
Patent		0	0	0 0
B. P. West India		0	0	0 0

Oils—Fish

		£	s	£	s
Seal, pale, p 252 gal	*d p*	33	15	34	0
Yellow		32	10	33	5
Sperm		87	0	88	0
Head matter		87	0	90	0
Cod		34	0	34	10
South Sea		37	0	37	10
Olive, Galipoli...	per tun	67	0	68	0
Spanish and Sicily		62	0	63	0
Palm	per ton	38	10	39	0
Cocoa Nut		40	0	41	0
Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn)		39	0	39	10
Linseed		29	5	29	10
Black Sea	p qr	49s	0d	49s	3d
St Petersbg Morshank		47	0	47	6
Do cake (English)	per ton	9l	0s	9l	0s
do Foreign		8	0	10	0
Rape, do		5	5	5	7½

Provisions—*All articles duty paid.*

Butter—Waterford		82s	0d	91s 0d
Carlow		90	0	0 0
Cork		88	0	0 0
Limerick		85	0	88 0
Freisland, fresh		96	0	98 0
Kiel and Holstein, fine		94	0	0 0
Leer		84	0	0 0
Bacon, singed—Waterf		60	0	68 0
Limerick		64	0	0 0
Hams—Westphalia		0	0	0 0
Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder		68	0	72 0
Cork and Belfast do		60	0	70 0
Firkin and keg Irish		60	0	64 0
American & Canadian		0	0	0 0
Cask do do		60	0	0 0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p b.		0	0	0 0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc		135	0	140 0
Inferior		100	0	0 0
Cheese—Edam		44	0	48 0
Gouda		42	0	54 0
Canter		28	0	32 0
American		56	0	60 0

Rice *duty B. P. 6d p cwt, For. 1s*

Carolina	per cwt	22	0	37 0
Bengal, yellow & white		9	6	12 6
Madras		9	0	10 6
Java and Manilla		8	6	12 0

Sago *duty 6d per cwt.*

Pearl, per cwt		18	0	24 0

Saltpetre, Rough, p cwt

		24	6	28 6
English, refined		29	0	30 0
NITRATE OF SODA		17	0	0 0

Seeds

		s	d		d
Caraway, *for.* old, p cwt		0	0	0	0
Eng. new 46s 56s		0	0	0	0
Canary	per qr	40	0	42	0
Clover, red	per cwt	45	0	55	0
white		52	0	60	0
Coriander		12	0	16	0
Linseed, foreign	per qr	45	0	50	0
English		56	0	58	0
Mustard, br.	p bush	9	0	12	0
white		6	0	10	0
Rape per last of 10 qrs	£20	0	£25	0	

Silk *duty free*

Surdah	per lb	15	0	17 0
Cossimbuzar		12	0	15 6
Gonatea		12	6	16 0
Comercolly		12	0	19 0
Bauleah, &c.		0	0	0 0
China, Taatlee		16	0	19 0
RAWS—White Novi		26	6	30 0
Fossombrone		23	0	25 6
Bologna		20	0	23 0
Friuli		18	0	23 6
Royals		20	0	21 0
Do superior		22	0	23 0
Bergam		22	0	25 6
Milan		22	0	25 6
ORGANZINES				
Piedmont, 22-24		28	6	29 6
Do 24-28		27	0	28 0
Milan & Bergam, 18-22		28	0	29 0
Do 24-26		26	6	27 0
Do 28-32		26	0	0 0
TRAMS—Milan, 22-24		26	6	27 6
Do 24-28		24	6	25 6
BRUTIAS—Short reel		14	9	15 3
Long do		13	6	14 0
PERSIANS		12	3	13 3

Spices, *in bond*

PEPPER, Malabar	p lb	0	4	0	4½
Eastern		0	3¾	0	4
white		0	2	1	3
PIMENTO, *duty 5s*, mid. and good		0	5¼	0	6
CINNAMON *duty B. P. 3d p lb, For. 6d*					
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3		1	5	2	8
Malabar & Tellicherry		0	9	1	9
CAS. LIGNEA, *duty B. P. 1d p lb, For 8d*	p cwt	120	0	125	0
CLOVES, *duty 6d*					
Amboyna and Bencoolen	p lb	0	8	1	3
Bourbon and Zanzibar		0	7	0	7½
GINGER *duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s*					
East India com.	p cwt	19	0	21	0
African		19	0	20	0
MACE, *duty 1s 6d*					
1 and 2	p lb	2	7	3	3
NUTMEGS, *duty 2s 6d*		2	2	4	3

Spirits—Rum *duty B. P. 8s 1d p gall, For. 15s*

Jamaica, 15 to 28 O P,	per gal	2	8	2	10
30 to 35		3	4	4	0
fine marks		4	6	5	0
Demerara, 10 to 20 O P		2	4	2	6
30 to 40		2	8	2	10
Leeward I., P to 5 O P		2	0	2	1
East India, proof		1	11	2	0
Brandy *duty 15s 9d gall*					
Vintage of 1st brands	1847 p	8	2	hds	4
	1848	8	0	8	2
	1849	7	10	8	0
	1850	7	9	7	11
	1851	7	8	7	10
Geneva, common		2	6	2	7
Fine		2	10	3	0
Corn spirits, *duty paid*		10	3	0	0
Malt spirits, ditto		11	0	12	6

Sugar *duty B. P. 10s or 11s 8d p cwt, For. 12s, 13s, or 14s*

British plantation, yellow		24	0	28 6
brown		21	0	23 6
Mauritius, yellow		23	0	27 6
brown		16	0	22 6
Bengal, crys., good yellow and white		27	0	31 0
Benares, grey and white		24	6	30 0
Date, yellow		21	6	26 0
ord to fine brown		16	6	21 6
Penang, grey and white		24	0	27 0
brown and yellow		19	0	23 6
Madras, grainy yellow and white		24	6	30 0
brown and soft yellow		17	0	23 0
Siam and China, white		22	0	25 0
brown and yellow		17	0	21 0
Manilla, yellow and grey		20	0	21 0
brown		17	0	19 6
Java, grey and white		23	0	26 6
brown and yellow		17	0	22 6
Havana, white		27	0	31 0
brown and yellow		20	0	26 6
Brazil, grey and white		21	0	26 0
brown and yellow		16	0	23 0
Porto Rico, muscov. ord. brown to fine		19	0	28 0
REFINED *duty Br. 13s 4d, For. 17s 4d*					
Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined		12s 6d,			
bastards 10s					
Do loaves, 3 to 16 lb *free*		50s	0d	51s 0d	
Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb		43	6	49 0	
Titlers, equal to stand		46	0	47 0	
Ordinary lumps, 45 lb		45	6	0 0	
Wet lumps		41	0	42 6	
Pieces		35	0	40 0	
Bastards		28	0	35 0	
Treacle		16	6	18 0	
In bd, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb		43	0	45 0	
6 lb loaves		37	0	0 0	
10 lb do		36	0	0 0	
14 lb do		34	0	0 0	
Titlers, 20 to 28 lb		32	6	0 0	
Lumps, 40 to 43 lb		31	6	0 0	
Crushed		31	0	0 0	
No. 2		0	0	0 0	

SUGAR—REF. cont. pd5

Dutch superior		30	0	0 0
No. 1		30	0	0 0
No. 2 and 3		25	0	28 0
Belgian crushed, No. 1		27	6	0 0
No. 2		26	6	27 0
Pieces, &c.		25	6	29 0
Bastards		23	0	0 0
Treacle		16	6	17 0

Tallow

Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6d p cwt

N. Amer. melted, p cwt		0	0	0 0
St Petersburgh, 1st Y C		51	0	0 0
N. S. Wales		49	0	51 0

Tar—Stockholm, p brl | 17 | 0 | 17 3

Archangel		21	0	21 6

Tea *duty 1s 10d per lb*

Congou, com to but mid.	*bd*	0	11½	1 0
re. str. and str. blk.	lf.	1	0½	1 3
fine and Pekoe kinds		1	4½	2 0
Souchong, but mid to fine		1	0	2 0
Pekoe, flowery		1	4	4 0
orange		0	9	0 0
scented		1	2	2 2
Oolong		1	1	1 9
Hyson Skin		0	10	1 0
Twankay		1	0	1 1
Hyson, common		1	4	1 5
middling to good		1	8	1 11
fine		2	0	3 0
Young Hyson, Canton		1	1	1 2
fresh and Hyson kinds		1	5	2 4
Gunpowder, Canton		1	1	1 4
fresh and Hyson kinds		1	6	3 6
Imperial		1	0	2 0

Timber

		s	d		s	d
Duty, foreign 7s 6d, B.P. 1s per load,						
Dantzic and Memel	1st	72	0	to	80	0
Riga		—	75	0	—	80 0
Swedish		—	64	0	—	70 0
Canada red pine		—	70	0	—	80 0
— yellow pine, large		70	0	—	85	0
New Brunswick do. large		85	0	—	95	0
— do. small		60	0	—	65	0
Quebec oak		100	0	—	110	0
Baltic	—	75	0	—	100	0
African	— *duty free*	180	0	—	200	0
Indian teake *duty free*		260	0	—	280	0
Wainscot logs, 18ft. each		75	0	—	105	0
Deals, *duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per load,*						
Norway per 120 of 12ft		£20	to		26	
Swedish	— 14ft	—			20	—26
Russian, Petersburg standard		15			18	
Canada 1st pine		16			18	
— 2nd		12½			13½	
— spruce, per 120 12ft		17s			20	
Dantzic deck, each		18s	to		26s	
Staves *duty free*						
Baltic per mille		£150	to		190	
Quebec	—	72			75	

Tobacco *duty 3s per lb*

		s	d	s	d
Maryland, per lb, *bond*		0	3½	0	8
Virginia leaf		0	2½	0	7½
— strips		0	6½	0	10
Kentucky leaf		0	3	0	8½
— strips		0	8	0	9
Negrohead		0	6	2	0
Columbian leaf		0	11	1	6
Havana		1	0	5	0
Havana cigars, *bd duty 9s*		7	0	14	0

Turpentine *duty For. Spirits 5*

Rough	per cwt *d p*	9	9	10 0
Eng. Spirits, without ckg		44	0	44 6
Foreign do., with casks		45	6	46 0

Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack of 240 lb

Fleeces, So. Down hogs		17l	0s	18l 0s
Half-bred hogs		16	10	17 10
Kent fleeces		16	10	17 10
S. Down ewes & wethers		16	0	17 0
Leicester do		15	10	16 10
Sorts—Clothing, picklock		19	0	20 0
Prime and picklock		18	0	18 10
Choice		17	0	17 10
Super		16	0	16 10
Combing—Wethermat		20	0	0 0
Picklock		17	0	18 10
Common		16	10	17 0
Hog matching		22	10	23 0
Picklock matching		18	10	19 10
Super do		16	10	17 10

FOREIGN—*duty free.*—Per lb

Spanish :—		s	d	s d
Leonesa, R's, P's, & S		1	5	1 6
Segovia		1	3	1 4
Caceres		1	2	1 4
Soria		1	2	1 3
Seville		1	0	1 2
German, Saxon, and Prussian — 1st and 2d Elect		3	3	4 6
prima		2	6	3 0
secunda		2	0	2 4
tertia		1	8	1 11
Moravian, Bohemian, and Hungarian — Electoral		3	6	5 0
prima		2	9	3 3
secunda		2	2	2 8
tertia		1	9	2 0
Lamb's		2	3	4 0
Australian and V D L				
Combing and Clothing		1	1	2 9
Lambs		1	3	2 5½
Locks and Pieces		0	7	1 9½
Grease		0	8	1 4½
Skin and Slipe		1	0	1 9
S. Australian & Swan River				
Combing and Clothing		0	0	0 0
Lambs		1	5	1 5½
Locks and Pieces		0	0	0 0
Grease		0	9	0 11½
Skin and Slipe		0	0	0 0
Cape—Average Flocks		0	10	1 1½
Combing and Clothing		0	8½	1 11
Lambs		1	0	2 2
Locks and Pieces		0	10	1 6
Grease		0	7	1 0

Wine *duty 5s 6d per gal*

		£	s	£	s
Port	per pipe	24	0	70	0
Claret	hhd	7	0	44	0
Sherry	butt	10	0	70	0
Madeira	pipe	26	0	60	0

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

No. Shares.	Amount of share.	Amount paid up.	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London. T.	London. F.
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	26¼	26⅝
25000	20	8¼	Ambergate,	5⅛	5⅛
55500	274s	274s	Birmingham & Stour Valley	20½	......
45000	31	28	Birkenhead Junction	21	......
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	101½	102½
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	68½	69¼
48000	50	50	Chester and Holyhead	22	22¼
3801	50	50	Cork and Bandon	20½	......
18671	50	45	Dublin and Belfast Junction	48	......
22800	25	25	East Anglian	5¼	5¼
10000	18	18	— (18l E. and H.)	4	......
Stock	20	20	Eastern Counties	13	13
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, class A	......	......
Stock	100	100	— class B	34	34
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	73½	73¾
12000	50	50	E. & W. India Docks & Birm.	84	......
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	72	73
Stock	—	100	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	31	30¼
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	86½	87⅛
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, A	55	57⅞
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, B	135	136
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & West (I.)	109	110½
Stock	100	100	Great Western	89½	90½
18000	50	50	Lancaster and Carlisle	102	102½
16000	16⅔	11⅝	— Thirds	28½	......
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	77½	78
126819	20	16	— Fifths	12½	......
71686	20	11¼	— West Riding Union	8½	......
18400	50	50	Leeds Northern	15⅛	15⅝
111900	11⅛	11⅛	London and Blackwall	9	9
40000	10	7	London, Tilbury, &c.	9	......
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	104⅛	105½
Stock	100	100	London & North Western	115½	116
65811	20	12	— Fifths	14¼	14½
70000	10	1	— £10 Shares M. & B. (c)	2¼	2½
Stock	100	100	London and South Western	90	90½
—	50	42½	— New 50l	38	......
...	40	34	— New 40l	30½	......
6700	25	25	Londonderry and Coleraine	13	......
6800	25	25	Londonderry & Enniskillen	20	......
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Linc.	29½	29
Stock	100	100	Midland	71½	72
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	42	42
Stock	100	100	Newmarket	56	57
22220	25	17½	Newport and Hereford	......	14¼
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	51	51½
Stock	100	100	North British	34	33¾
168500	20	17½	North Staffordshire	12⅞	13¼
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn	50	50½
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	94	95
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland	62	61
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Birmingham	60	58
Stock	100	100	— L. & N. Western Guar.	70	68
6000	26⅔	All	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.)	19	......
18000	13⅓	All	— Halves	9	......
21880	20	20	— Oswestry	14	......
65000	20	6⅛	Shropshire Union	3½	......
10000	50	50	South Devon	20	20
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	71½	72½
...	50	50	South Wales	36½	......
—	20	15	South Yorkshire & River Dun	14	13⅛
7500	20	17	Vale of Neath	15½	......
12500	20	20	Waterford and Kilkenny	9	9
15000	50	50	Waterford and Limerick	32	......
16065	20	14	West Cornwall	10½	......

No. of shares.	Amount of shares	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	London. T.	London. F.
Stock	100	100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	69	70
109621	25	20	— Extensions	12⅝	12⅝
...	25	11¼	— G. N. E. Purchase	9	9
Stock	100	100	York and North Midland	59	60⅝
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.		
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	108	......
9000	50	50	Clydesdale Junction	56	......
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, guar. 6 pc	152	152
10160	25	25	Gloucester & Dean Forest	34	......
8000	50	50	Hull & Selby	114	......
8000	25	25	— Halves	57	......
8000	12½	12½	— Quarters	28½	......
43077	Av.	12½	London and Greenwich	14½	14½
11136	20	20	— Preference	27	......
6000	20	20	Lowestoff, guar. 4 per cent	100	......
82500	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxtn, & Mtlock	3½	3⅛
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	108	108
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 p ct	67	66
Stock	100	100	Royston and Hitchen	153	......
Stock	100	100	— Shepreth Extension	153	......
78750	12	9½	South Staffordshire	8¾	8¼
2880	25	25	Wear Valley, guar. 6 per ct.	33	32½
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	104	104
			PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	96	......
..	100	100	Bristol and Exeter, 4 pr cent	104	104
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10l	109	108½
...	15	15	Chester and Holyhead	20	......
24000	6½	6½	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn. Junc	6⅝	......
34285	3½	3½	East Anglian (3l 10s), 6 pr ct	4½	......
...	5	5	— (5l), 7 per cent	5⅛	5⅛
87522	7½	2	— (late 7l 17s), 5 per ct	3⅛	......
144000	6⅔	6⅔	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per cent, No. 1	8¾	8¼
144000	6⅔	6⅔	— No. 2	8⅝	8¼
Stock	10	10	— New 6 per cent	15½	......
15000	20	20	Eastern Union Scrip (gr. 6 pr ct	20½	21
110000	5	5	Edin., Perth, & Dundee, 5½l pct	3½	3⅝
93080	12½	12½	Great Northern, 5 per cent	130	128
60000	12½	12½	— 5 per cent Redeemable at 10 per cent pm	113	114
81000	10	7½	— 4½ per cent Scrip	8½	8⅝
50000	6½	6½	Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Eighths	8⅞	8⅞
10000	50	6	GtWstrn (Berks & HntsEx) 5pc	7½	6½
Stock	100	100	Great Western, red. 4½ pr ct	104	......
Stock	100	100	— con. red. 4 per cent	101	......
Stock	100	100	— irred. 4 per cent	103	103
48444	20	6	Lancashire & Yorkshire, F. 20l	6½	......
Stock	100	100	— 6 per cent	154	......
Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar. 6 per cent	157	157
34142	50	5	London & S. W., Cons. thirds	9	......
10310	12½	All	L'derry and Coleraine halves	11	......
7840	12½	All	L'derry & Enniskillen halves	14	13⅝
18000	25	25	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, Quarters, No. 1	9	......
67200	10	10	— New, 16l	10⅞	10⅞
172300	6	6	— 6l	3½	3⅛
Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 p cent	152½	152
Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5 per cent	116	114
Stock	100	100	— 5½ per cent. pref.	122	......

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London. T.	London. F.
Stock	100	100	North British	117	115
58500	20	20	North Staffordshire	26½	......
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn, 15l, 6 per cent	111⅝	......
19275	8	8	Shrewsbury & Birmingham, New guaranteed	10⅝	......
17500	10	10	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.) 6 per cent	17⅝	......
20000	25	25	South Devon	15	......
Stock	100	100	S. Eastern 4½ per cent. pref.	114	......
Stock	...	All	South Yorkshire, 4 pr ct guar	20½	......
142395	{ ...	100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick, 4l per cent preference	103	103⅝
	{ 17	5	— — —	5½	......
62950	25	10	York & N. Mid., H. & S. purch.	10½	10½
			FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
26000	20	20	Charleroi & Erquelines	15	14¾
30000	20	10	Dijon and Besancon	11	......
100000	20	8	Dutch Rhenish	6½	......
50000	20	20	East Indian	24½	25½
50000	20	1	— Extension	2⅛	2⅞
100000	5	5	Great Indian Peninsular	6½	7
60000 of 20l	{ 20	14	Luxembourg	7	7¼
	{ 10	10	— (Railway)	4½	......
	{ 5	3	— (Canal)	1½	1½
25000	20	7½	Madras	9⅞	9½
26595	20	20	Namur and Liege (with int.)	7⅞	......
400000	20	20	Northern of France	35½	35⅝
280000	20	10	Paris and Lyons	27½	27½
80000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	44	45
72000	20	20	Paris and Rouen	48	......
250000	20	20	Paris & Strasbourg	37½	37⅛
60000	20	4	Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	9	9½
40000	20	20	Rouen and Havre	20	20
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	8½	8½
26757	8⅓	8⅓	West Flanders	4⅞	4⅝
50000	20	10	Western of France	19⅞	20
			MINES.		
100000	1	1	Agua Fria	2½	2⅝
100000	10s	10s	*Anglo-Californian	1⅝	⅝
...	...	2	*Australasian	2	1⅛
20000	20	5	*Australian	3	2⅛
50000	1	1	Ave Maria	¼	......
10000	35	24½	*Brazil. Imp. (issued at 5½pm)	4½	......
20000	1	1	British Australian Gold	⅜	⅛
12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	......	47
100000	5	1	*Colonial Gold	2½	2½
...	14	14	Copiapo	11½	......
350000	100	100	*Copper Miners of England	70	......
8000	25	25	— Pref. 7½ per cent.	33	......
...	...	5	Eng. and Aust. Copper	3½	3½
20000	20	20	*General	16	15½
11000	3	3	Great Polgooth	2½	......
100000	1	1	Liberty	1½	......
20000	10	9	Mexican & South American	8	7
200000	1	1	Nouveau Monde	1⅛	1⅜
150000	1	1	Port Philip	⅞	⅞
7000	30	10⅝	Santiago de Cuba	5	4½
50000	1	1	South Australian	⅞	......
6000	10	7	Tin Croft	......	......
43174	28½	28½	*United Mexican	4½	4
100000	1	1	West Mariposa	¾	......
100000	1	1	Yuba	⅜	......

* Transferable by stampd deed

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Capital and Loan.	Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital. 1849	1850	1851	1852	Name of Railway.	Week ending	Receipts. Passengers, parcels, &c. £ s d	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c. £ s d	Total receipts. £ s d	Same week 1852	Traffic per mile per week	Miles open in 1853	1852
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		1853	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£		
1,946,332	1,923,902	26,721	...	...	—	—	Aberdeen	July 9	933 0 0	832 0 0	1765 0 0	1662	25	72	72
513,333	514,631	13,507	1	1½	2½	35s	Belfast & Ballymena	16	546 8 9	279 7 2	825 15 11	576	22	37½	37½
3,150,000	1,980,892	60,027	5	1½	1½	1¼	Birkenhead, Lancash., & Chesh.	17	1377 7 10	1024 10 1	2442 17 11	1823	73	33	33
4,297,600	3,069,259	35,805	3½	3¼	4½	4½	Bristol and Exeter	10	4125 16 6	1305 1 1	5430 17 7	4920	63	85½	85½
8,859,400	7,454,640	40,981	—	...	5s	1½	Caledonian	3	4797 0 0	5408 0 0	10205 0 0	9059	54	189½	189½
4,339,332	4,228,878	44,462	—	—	...	—	Chester and Holyhead	10	4483 0 0	1127 0 0	5610 0 0	4138	59	94½	94½
1,270,666	963,970	18,497	1	1½	2	2½	Dublin & Drogheda	16	1546 9 0	296 2 0	1842 11 0	1286	29	63	53
670,000	457,200	76,200	7⅝	7	7	10	Dublin & Kingstown	19	......	......	1655 0 3	1.92	276	6	6
355,600	271,571	15,404	...	...	...	...	Dundee and Arbroath	17	320 5 11½	234 4 7	554 10 6½	519	33	16¾	16¾
866,899	644,149	20,779	1½	...	...	...	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	17	380 5 7	453 17 10	834 3 5	730	97	31	31
1,381,200	1,341,900	19,733	—	—	...	—	East Anglian	3	391 10 6	388 6 7	799 17 1	697	11	68	68
3,591,691	3,244,380	36,453	3½	2¾	3	3	Edinburgh & Glasgow	16	......	......	5098 4 2	4532	57	89½	89½
3,333,612	3,113,210	39,912	—	—	—	—	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	17	......	......	2785 4 5	2565	35	78	78
17,439,632	12,807,362	40,022	1½	½	1	2½	Eastern Counties and Norfolk	17	11321 11 5	6526 13 6	17848 4 11	16288	55	322	322
4,169,833	3,756,927	46,382	1	1½	2½	2½	East Lancashire	17	3750 9 10	2706 13 5	6457 3 3	5652	79	81½	79
2,746,666	2,396,737	25,228	—	—	...	...	Eastern Union	17	1729 14 6	923 17 7	2653 12 1	2257	28	95	95
7,320,500	4,105,116	23,867	1½	2⅝	2	2½	Glasgow, South Western	9	......	......	4624 3 5	4064	27	171½	171½
10,804,466	10,372,840	36,910	...	...	2	2½	Great Northern & East Lincolns.	3	8304 0 0	7403 0 0	15708 0 0	11296	55	265½	241½
4,922,910	3,772,470	20,066	...	3½	69s	4½	Great Southern & Western (I.)	16	5733 13 2	1214 7 1	6948 0 3	5821	37	188	188
21,975,666	16,076,835	50,239	4	4	4½	4	Great Western	17	......	......	26464 19 7	20438	83	319½	264
14,202,045	11,650,444	45,579	3½	2	2½	3	Lancashire & Yorkshire	17	......	......	20073 9 6	17816	75	260	260
2,312,000	1,990,559	24,117	4½	5¾	6¼	7½	Lancaster & Carlisle	3	3325 0 0	2056 0 0	5381 0 0	4800	59	90	90
37,354,620	29,662,084	53,541	6	5½	5⅝	5¼	London & North Western, &c.	17	35000 2 4	21543 13 8	56543 16 0	52409	100	553¼	553¼
1,900,933	1,406,270	286,050	9s	11⅛s	35⅛s	35⅛s	London & Blackwall	17	1542 19 0	84 10 0	1627 9 0	1624	297	5½	5½
7,440,930	7,321,640	42,328	3⅞	4½	96s	84s	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	16	12197 10 3	3007 5 1	15204 15 4	15088	87	172½	172½
12,046,128	8,670,034	34,269	2½	3½	4⅛	3⅞	London & South Western	9	13559 0 0	2966 0 0	16526 0 0	13642	65	253½	244½
9,309,532	7,705,663	45,866	—	—	—	...	Man., Sheffld., & Lincolnshire	17	3390 3 4½	4522 12 0½	7912 15 4½	7404	46	167½	167½
19,562,160	18,136,289	36,349	2½	2	2½	3½	Midland, Bristol, & Birm.	10	......	......	25052 18 11	23033	50	498½	498½
2,596,666	1,992,695	15,815	...	4	4	4½	Midland Gt. Western (Irish)	17	......	......	3064 18 1	2478	24	126	126
754,660	571,882	15,456	4½	3½	3⅞	4	Monklands	16	......	......	983 11 2	859	25	87	37
1,770,000	1,83[illegible],109	23,539	6	6	4	4	Newcastle and Carlisle	2	1578 0 0	2098 0 0	3676 0 0	2608	47	78½	60
4,640,666	4,474,108	36,041	2½	...	...	—	North British	10	2006 0 0	1792 0 0	3798 0 0	3554	24	149	146
5,820,000	4,919,065	21,404	—	1	31½s	24½s	North Staffordshire	...	......	......	......	......	...	232	222
1,939,333	1,667,906	33,358	7	5	24s	3¼	Scottish Central	17	1259 7 9½	1000 0 10	2259 8 7½	2014	46	50	50
800,000	653,557	20,423	—	...	15s	2	Scottish Midland Junction	16	340 11 6	398 8 4	738 19 10	646	23	32	32
1,628,800	1,475,098	29,842	2½	—	—	...	Shrewsbury & Chester	17	969 0 1	995 16 3	1964 16 4	1744	40	49	49
2,300,000	12,316,052	42,100	3	3⅝	61½s	61½s	South Eastern	9	15543 0 0	3484 0 0	19027 0 0	16219	66	288½	288
2,583,166	2,070,291	42,100	—	—	1	22s	South Devon	10	1897 9 4½	350 0 0	2247 9 4½	2139	38	53	58
4,564,429	3,549,987	25,572	...	...	15s	2	South Wales	17	......	......	4720 9 1	2693	36	131	100½
2,000,000	1,720,998	21,400	6	3	3½	4	Sth. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole	2	......	......	1544 0 0	1205	20	77	77
11,134,600	1,120,642	23,666	6	6½	7½	7½	Taff Vale	16	......	......	3206 16 7	2665	82	40	40
23,028,476	19,156,617	29,337	...	...	—	—	Yrk, Newcastle, & Berwick. York and North Midland, and Leeds Northern	17	13284 5 8	13620 9 1	26704 14 9	24427	39	682	650

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Belgrade	...	*ab*0 8
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Beyrout via Marseilles, by French packet	*b*1 3	
Bolivia	...	*a*2 0
Brazil	...	*a*1 6
Bremen	...	*b*0 8
— via Belgium (closed mail)	...	*b*0 8
— via Holland	*b*1 4	
— via France	*b*0 11	
Brunswick	...	*b*0 9
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*1 4	
Buenos Ayres	...	*a*1 0
California	...	*ab*2 4
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	*ab*1 2½
Cape of Good Hope	...	*a*1 0
Cape de Verde Islands	...	*a*1 10
Canada	...	1 2
— via Halifax	...	1 0
Canary Islands	...	*a*1 10
Ceylon	*ab*1 10	
— via Southampton, or the Cape	...	1 0
Chili	...	*a*2 0
China, (Hong Kong excepted)	*ab*1 10	
— via Southampton	...	*a*1 0
Constantinople	...	*b*1 1
— via France	*b*1 10	
— via Hamburg	*b*2 2	
— via Marseilles by French packet	*b*1 3	
Cracow	...	*b*0 8
Cuba	...	*a*2 3
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	*ab*1 2½
Curaçoa	...	*a*1 5
Cuxhaven	...	*a*0 6
— via France	*b*0 11	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
Denmark	...	*b*0 10
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 11½
— via France	*b*1 4	
Ecuador	...	*a*2 0
Egypt (Alexandria excepted)	*ab*1 8	
— via Southampton	...	*a*1 6
Falkland Islands	...	*a*1 0
France	*b*0 10	
Frankfort	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*0 11	
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 4	
Galatz	...	*b*1 1
— via France	*b* 10	
— via Hamburg	*b*2 1	
Galicia	...	*b*0 8
— via Hamburg	*b*1 3	
Gibraltar	...	1 0
— via France	*ab*0 10	
Greece, via Marseilles by French packet	*ab*1 4	
— via Southampton	...	*a*1 6
— via Marseilles	*ab*1 3	
— via France and Austria	*b*1 4	
Grey Town	...	*a*2 3
Hamburg	...	*b*0 8
— via Belgium (closed mail)	...	*b*0 8
— via Holland	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*0 11	
Hanover	...	*b*0 9
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
— via Holland	...	*a*0 8
— via France	*b*1 4	
Heligoland	...	0 6
Hesse	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*0 11	
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 4	
Holland	...	*b*1 0
— via Belgium (closed mail)	...	*b*1 2
— via France	*a*0 11	
Honduras	...	1 0
Hong Kong	*ab*1 10	
— via Southampton	...	1 0
Ibriail	...	*b*1 1
— via France	1 10	
— via Hamburg	*b*2 1	
India	*ab*1 10	
— via Southampton or the Cape	...	1 0
Ionian Islands	...	*b*1 0
— via France	*ab*1 4	
— via Southampton	...	0
— via Marseilles	*ab*1 3	
— via Marseilles, by French packet	*ab*1 3	
Jamaica (Kingston excepted)	...	1 0
Kingston	...	1 0
Jassy	...	*ab*0 8
— via France	*b*1 10	
— via Hamburg	*b*2 0	
Java	*ab*2 2	
— via Southampton	...	*ab*1 4
— via Holland	...	*ab*1 0
Lippe Detmold	...	*b*0 9
— via France	*b*0 12	
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 4	
Lubeck, via Belgium (closed mail)	...	*b*0 8
— via Hamburg	...	*b*0 9
— via Holland	*b*1 4	
— via France	*b*0 11	
Madeira	...	*a*1 10
— via Lisbon	...	*a*1 9
Majorca	*ab*0 10	
Malta	*b*1 3	
— via Southampton	...	1 0
— via Marseilles, by French packet	*b*1 1	
Mauritius	...	*a*1 0
— via Marseilles	*ab*1 10	
— via Southampton	...	*a*1 0
Mecklenburg Strelitz	...	*a*0 8
— via France	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
Mecklenburg Schwerin	...	*b*0 10
— via France	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
Meiningen	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*0 11	
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 4	
Mexico	...	*a*2 3
Minorca	*ab*0 10	
Modena	must be sent unpaid	
— via France and Austria	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 9½
Moldavia	...	*ab*0 8
— via France	*b*1 10	
— via Hamburg	*ab*1 4	
Monte Video	...	*a*2 7
Naples	must be sent unpaid	
— via Belgium	...	*ab*0 8
— via Marseilles, by French packet	*ab* 5	
Nassau	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*0 11	
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 4	
New Brunswick	...	1 0
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	*b*1 2
Newfoundland	...	1 0
New Granada	...	*a*1 0
New South Wales	...	*a*1 0
Norway	...	*b*1 4
— via Belgium	...	*b*1 5
— via France	*b*1 4	
Nova Scotia	...	1 0
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	*b*1 2
Oldenburg	...	*b*0 9
— via France	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
Oregon	...	*ab*2 4
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	*ab*1 2½
Papal States	must be sent unpaid	
— via Marseilles, by French packet	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*ab*0 11
— via Hamburg	*ab*1 4	
Penang	*ab*1 10	
— via Southampton	...	1 0
Peru	...	*a*2 0
Parma	must be sent unpaid	
— via France and Austria	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 9½
Placentia	must be sent unpaid	
— via France and Austria	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 9½
Poland	...	*b*0 11½
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 7	
— via France	*b*1 4	
Portugal	...	*a*1 9
— via France	*ab*0 10	
Prince Edward Island	...	1 0
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	*b*1 2
Prussia	...	*b*0 8
— via Holland	...	*b*1 0
— via Hamburg	...	*b*1 0
— via France	*b*0 11	
Reuss	...	*b*0 8

PALE INDIA ALE AND STOUT, 4s per dozen quarts, 2s 6d per dozen pints.—WOOD and WATSON deliver their PALE ALE and STOUT to private families (within four miles) at the above prices for cash. Country orders forwarded, free of carriage, to any part within 100 miles of London, at 5s per dozen quarts, 3s per dozen pints.

N.B. An allowance made to the trade. Merchants and Captains supplied, either for exportation or stores.

16 CLEMENT'S LANE, CITY.

HEAL AND SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of BEDSTEADS, sent free by post. It contains designs and prices of upwards of One Hundred different Bedsteads; also of every description of Bedding, Blankets, and Quilts. And their new warerooms enable them to keep one bedstead of each design fixed for inspection, as well as an extensive assortment of Bed-room Furniture. Furniture Chintzes, Damasks, and Dimities, so as to render their Establishment complete for the general furnishing of Bedrooms.

HEAL and SON, Bedstead and Bedding Manufacturers, 196 Tottenham Court road.

PURE NERVOUS OR MIND COMPLAINTS.—If the readers who suffer from depression of spirits, confusion, headache, blushing, groundless fears, unfitness for business or society, sleeplessness, blood to the head, failure of memory, delusions, suicidal thoughts, fear of insanity, &c, will call on, or correspond with, Rev. Dr WILLIS MOSELEY, who, out of above 22,000 applicants, knows not 50 uncured who have followed his advice, he will instruct them how to get well, without a fee, and will render the same service to the friends of the insane. At home from 11 to 3, 18 Bloomsbury street, Bedford square.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, CHINTZES and DAMASKS.—SEWELL and CO. recommend to the consideration of Ladies and Gentlemen furnishing, their large stock of Brussels, Pile, Turkey, Axminster, and Aubusson Carpets, Persian Rugs, Furniture Chintzes, India Damasks, Portières, and Table Covers. The above have been purchased before the great rise in the price of goods, and are offered at old prices.—Compton House 44, 45, 46 Old Compton street, 46, 47 Frith street, Soho

NICOLL'S D'ETE, ONE GUINEA, a garment for heat, dust, or slight showers. NICOLL'S PALETOT, TWO GUINEAS, GUINEA TROWSERS, and HALF-GUINEA WAISTCOATS.—The best materials, talent, and workmanship, from France, Germany, and England, employed by H. J. and D. NICOLL, Merchant Tailors, Paletot Patentees, 114, 116, 118, 120 Regent street, and 22 Cornhill, London,

GUNPOWDER.—THE KAMES GUNPOWDER COMPANY beg leave to announce that they have now an establishment in London, for the sale of their various descriptions of Powder, manufactured upon the most improved principles, and under highly-skilled superintendence, which may be obtained wholesale on application at their office, 147 Leadenhall street, deliverable from their magazine at Barking Creek, Liverpool, Swansea, or in the Clyde. They confidently recommend for Engineering and Mining purposes their Blasting Powder; and to Sportsmen their Rifle, and their new and highly-esteemed Crystal Powder, which for strength, cleanness, and prompt ignition, are unrivalled. Parties requiring supplies are recommended to be particular in ordering the Powder manufactured by the Kames Gunpowder Company.

London Agents—Laroche, Nainby, and Co.

ANTAGONISTIC TO SOPHISTRY, PREJUDICE AND EMPIRICISM.

147 Woodcuts, 41 Cases, 2 vols ,1s each, by post 1s 6d.

ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE. "To be, or not to be, that is the question."

By R. J. CULVERWELL, M.D. (1841), M.R.C.S. (1827), L.A.C. (1824); 25 years Medical and Forensic Referee in these matters.

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Sherwood, 23 Paternoster row; Mann, 39 Cornhill; Carvalho, 147 Fleet street; and all booksellers; or by post, from M. R. Culverwell, M.D., 10 Argyll place, Regent street, who may be consulted daily, 10 till 1; evening, 7 till 9.

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WATHERSTON AND BROGDEN beg to caution the public against the electro gold chains and polished zinc gold, so extensively put forth in the present day, under the title of "pure gold," and "fine gold," and to call attention to the genuine Gold Chains made from their own ingots and sold by troy weight at its bullion or realisable value, with the workmanship at wholesale manufacturers' prices. The gold guaranteed and repurchased at the price charged:—the workmanship, according to the simplicity or intricacy of the pattern. An extensive assortment of Jewellery of the first quality, all made at their manufactory,

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Established A.D. 1798.

N.B.—Australian and Californian Gold made into articles of Jewellery at a moderate charge for the workmanship.

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THE MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr WHITE, 228 Piccadilly, London.

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TEETH.—BY HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent.—Newly invented and patented application of chemically prepared WHITE INDIA RUBBER in the construction of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Gums, and Palates.—Mr EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61 Grosvenor street, Grosvenor square, Sole Inventor and Patentee. A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of chemically prepared WHITE INDIA RUBBER as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features, as the following:—All sharp edges are avoided, no springs, wires, or fastenings are required, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while from the softness and flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared White India Rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.—To be obtained only at

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22 Gay street, Bath.
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BOTTLED ALES, STOUT, &c.—The Westminster Pale Ales and Stout, brewed by Messrs Jas. Thorne and Company, have acquired, as well from their brilliant colour and fine flavour, as from the great care taken in the bottling and packing, a justly high reputation all over the East and West Indies, and other parts of the world; they are consequently strongly recommended to the attention of shippers. The Westminster Ales and Stout are also warranted to stand any voyage or climate, and are not surpassed either in quality or price by those of any other brewery. All orders will be promptly attended to by HOLMES and ZOHRAB, Sole Agents, at 2 Fen court, Fenchurch street.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT BY THE BOARD of the LONDON INDISPUTBLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY to the Annual General Meeting of the Members, held at the London Tavern, on Saturday, June 11, 1853.

In presenting their Annual Report to your consideration, the Board are enabled again to submit a statement showing a highly satisfactory progress in the business of the Company.

The Balance Sheet, and also a statement of the Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1852, and a Statement and Valuation of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at 31st December last, audited and certified, are presented to the Meeting; from which it appears, that after providing for the payment of every Policy and every outstanding debt, including preliminary expenses attending the formation of the Company, the establishment of agencies, and every other expenditure, there was at that period a balance of £39,398 0s 1d in favour of the Company.

The difference between the value of current premiums and future claims is of course not yet realised; but a low rate of interest, only 3 per cent., having been assumed as the basis of the calculation, and as the rate of mortality adopted has been found to be higher than the Company has experienced, and no part of the profit to arise from discontinued and surrendered Policies has been included in the valuation, the estimate must be regarded as sufficiently low.

The first declaration of profits (which belong exclusively to the assured) is by your Deed of Constitution appointed to be made at the Annual General Meeting of 1854, and will be applicable to those who shall have paid five annual premiums; thereafter, the profits will be apportioned annually. The Board expect that the first reduction of premiums to be declared at your next Annual Meeting will exceed 25 per cent.

In the year embraced in the accounts now presented, 570 proposals have been received, for the assurance of £177 628 2s, of which 430 have been accepted and completed, being rather more than that of the preceding year, assuring £115,201 12s 6d, and yielding in annual premiums the sum of £4,263 12s 5d.

The number of Policies issued since the establishment of the Company up to the 1st instant has been 1,831, and the total sum assured £531,115 1s 6d. After deducting the Policies that have become claims, those that have expired, and those discontinued, there remain 1,347 Policies, yielding an annual income of £15,262 14s 2d.

The claims of last year amounted only to £2,550, making the total amount of the claims from the commencement of the Company £6,491 1s—being much smaller in amount and fewer in number than the calculated expectancy; tending to show that due caution has been used in the selection of lives. The premiums received upon expired and lapsed Policies which no longer continue obligations on the Company have amounted to £3,260 16s 4d.

In appreciating the satisfactory progress of the Company and its present condition, two important facts will be kept in mind:—In the first place, there is no Proprietary body whose funds might have been applied in loan transactions, and by that means have increased the business of the Company; but whose annual dividends must be paid, to some extent, out of the premiums of the assured, thereby diminishing their profits; and in the second place, that the Board have declined, sometimes at the hazard of displeasing active agents, to enter into any annuity transactions which, although they would have added to the available funds, and might have been used to increase the Assurance business, would have more than proportionately increased the liabilities of the Company—and the recent reduction in the rate of interest has shown that the resolution to decline that kind of business has been salutary and advantageous.

The Directors and Members cannot but feel highly gratified at seeing the position the Company has attained; and the Members are again reminded that the profits, which belong exclusively to themselves, may be much increased by their own individual exerertions.

By order of the Board,
ALEX. ROBERTSON, Manager.

London, 72 Lombard street, June 11, 1853.

LIABILITIES.	£	s	d
Present value of the sums under assurance at the 31st December, 1852	179,209	17	8
From Guarantee Fund	1,000	0	0
Directors and Manager charged in expenditure	1,401	0	10
Advertising £20 0 0			
Printing and Stationery 40 0 0			
Commissions not drawn 52 9 10			
Interest on advances 25 0 0			
	497	9	10
Balance in favour of the Company	39,398	0	1
	221,506	8	5
ASSETS.			
Present value of the Premiums payable for Policies current at Dec. 31, 1852	209,232	0	2
Value of furniture	150	0	0
Lease of premises	550	0	0
Loans to policy-holders, at 5 per cent. interest £6,761 8 6			
Balance in hands of Agents 2,697 0 3			
— — Bankers 1,037 7 3			
— — Secretary 8 18 9			
Exchequer Bills 1,047 2 6			
	11,551	17	3
Stamps on hand	22	11	0
	221,506	8	3

"FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, 38 POULTRY."

Gentlemen cannot ensure to themselves in the matter of Shirts that perfection of fit for which the EUREKA SHIRTS are so eminently celebrated, unless they are careful to ascertain that the above words are stamped inside the collar-band.

No. 38 Poultry is 17 doors from the Bank of England, the sole depôt for these unrivalled Shirts, their sale by any Hosiers or Drapers elsewhere being unauthorised. 1st quality, 6 for 40s; 2nd quality, 6 for 30s

Lists of prices, and instructions for measurement, post free; and patterns of the new coloured shirtings free on receipt of six stamps

RICHARD FORD, 38 Poultry, London.

Just published, One Hundred and Ninety-six Pages, with Plates,

ON THE CAUSES OF NERVOUS DEBILITY, weakness of the limbs, pains in the back, loss of memory, and eruptions on the face, body, &c., with remedies for their removal. Sent post-free on receipt of forty-two stamps to 19 Berners street, Oxford street, London.

METCALFE AND CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH, PENETRATING HAIR BRUSHES, and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The tooth brush performs the highly important office of searching thoroughly into the divisions and cleaning in the most extraordinary manner: hairs never come loose. Peculiarly penetrating hair brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, which will not soften like common hair. Improved clothes brush, with every description of British and foreign perfumery. The new velvet brush, and immense stock of genuine unbleached Smyrna Sponge, at METCALFE, BINGLEY, and CO.'S only establishment, 130a and 31 Oxford street, two doors from Holles street.—Caution. Beware of the word "from" Metcalfe's, adopted by some houses.

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EVERYTHING FOR THE TOILET at MECHI'S Manufactory, 4 Leadenhall street.—Superior Hair, Nail, Tooth Shaving, and Flesh Brushes Clothes and Hat Brushes, Combs, Washing and Shaving Soaps. Various Nail and Corn Instruments, Razors, Razor Strops and Paste, and Shaving Powder, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, with or without fittings, in Russia Leather, Mahogany, Rosewood, and Japan ware. Ladies' Companions and Pocket Books elegantly fitted, also Knitting Boxes, Envelope Cases, Card Cases, Note and Cake Baskets, Beautiful Inkstands, and an infinity of récherché articles not to be equalled.

THREE EQUIPMENTS. Young Gentlemen are equipped with every essential in Clothing by E. MOSES and SON.

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Sportsmen arranging for the commencement of the shooting season are fully equipped by E. MOSES and SON, with Dress, Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Boots, Shoes, &c.

The advantages presented by E. MOSES and SON are the greatest dispatch in all orders, the easiest and most graceful fit, the newest and best materials, and charges considerably lower than are made elsewhere.

Emigrants are completely and economically equipped for any voyage or any climate.

Selection may be made from the largest stock in the world; the articles are priced separately; the amount taken is at the emigrant's discretion. A distinct department is kept for Outfitting, and all goods are charged the lowest prices.

The Wholesale Department offers the greatest inducements to Merchants, Captains, and Emigrants. E. MOSES and SON'S manufacture being celebrated in every colony, meets with a ready sale, and turns to large profits.

Ship-sailing information, and full Lists of Outfits for Ladies and Gentlemen, may be had on application, or post-free to any part of the kingdom.

CAUTION.—E. MOSES and SON regret having to guard the public against imposition, having learned that the untradesmanlike falsehood of "being connected with their establishment," or "it is the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They beg to state they have no connection with any other house in or out of London, except their own Establishments as follows:—

London City Establishment.—154, 155, 156, and 157 Minories, 83, 84, 85, and 86 Aldgate (opposite the church), all communicating.

London West End Branch.—506, 507, and 508 New Oxford street, 1, 2, and 3 Hart street, all communicating.

Bradford, Yorkshire, Branch.—19 and 20 Bridge street.

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Merchant Tailors, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen.

IMPORTANT.—Should any article not give satisfaction, it will be exchanged if desired, or, if preferred, the money will be returned without hesitation. All goods are marked in plain figures the lowest price, from which no abatement can be made.

The Establishments are closed from sunset on Fridays till sunset on Saturdays, when business is resumed till 12 o'clock.

A New Book, "the Herald of the Seasons," containing full lists of prices, our system of self-measurement, facts relative to Australia, advice to emigrants, &c., may be had on application, or post free to any part of the kingdom.

A handsome almanack for the year ending 1853 can be had gratis on application.

Ici l'on parle Francais. | Qui si parla Italiano.
Hier spricht man Deutsch. | Aqua se habla Espagn

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Wanted, YOUNG MEN as ASSISTANTS.—Apply any morning between 9 and 12 o'clock.